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CHEFOO-WEIHSIEN RAILWAY

Feb. 11.

For the first time in the history of the agitation for the construction of a railway between Weihsien and Chefoo there is hope that the obstacles that have hindered its commencement are removed. Japan, by the settlement of the Shantung question, has done herself and her reputation an incalculable amount of good. She has furnished the world with practical evidence that she does desire friendship with China, and to contribute where she may to the latter's progress and development. The news is gratifying, for it cannot but help to fruition a scheme that should have been accomplished long before this. The late Viceroy Li Hung-chang was approached years ago by Mr. Ferguson with a view to getting the necessary railway line constructed, and had that attempt succeeded, Chefoo would have been to-day as prosperous a port as could desired, and the neighbourhood between it and Weihsien a great hive of industry.

A trip into the interior of the province of Shantung commencing from Chefoo is a veritable eye-opener to those who are under the erroneous impression that little or nothing is done in that region. Its latent potentialities are simply immense. It is rich, and its undeveloped resources, when they once begin to materialize, will reveal to China what a fine province she has in Shantung, and will enable her to appreciate how much she owes to the foreign and Chinese business merchants in Chefoo, who, despite heavy odds and almost insurmountable difficulties and numerous disappointments, have never ceased to press on the construction of the much-needed rail-

way line between Weihsien and their port. Germany would never have opposed the scheme had she not realized what it meant. To Chefoo it constituted the guarantee of its ability to compete with Tsingtao, and to declare itself the centre of industry and commerce that it ought to be. But the Germans were far-seeing and having secured Kiaochou they naturally wanted to get all that they could out of it. The Kaiser caused enormous sums of money to be poured into the newly acquired port. The harbour at Tsingtao was dredged, a breakwater constructed and every improvement effected to make it an up-to-date and modern port. But German enterprise did not reap the fruits of its reward. Tsingtao, it is true, took most of Chefoo's trade, but Germany never got returns at all commensurate with her huge expenditure. When Japan wrested Kiaochou from her, China thought there would be nothing to hinder the construction of the railway necessary to enable Chefoo to live. Adverse influences, however, still prevailed, and German obstruction continued to exist under another name. Throughout it all, however, Chefoo business men, Chinese and foreign, continued to agitate and to keep the movement alive. It might well be thought that Chefoo residents were sick of talk about the railway for they have heard little else for the last twenty years and more, but, if perseverance commands success, then the Chefoo-Weihsien Railway ought soon to be a living reality. In bygone days the harbour lacked protection from the northeasterly gales. A great and sustained effort was made to remedy this defect. But perseverance and a determined refusal to cease agitating till the breakwater was finished saw the scheme commenced, and to-day the fine engineering feat accomplished at the end of last year provides Chefoo with the security from the fierce gales that blow on many days of the year, and allows

ships to load and unload cargoes in the roughest of weather. The breakwater has involved a vast expenditure of money, but without the railway much of this will have been spent in vain. It was never intended that the breakwater and the railway should be two separate schemes, but each a part of the one big plan for providing Chefoo with what it lacked, to make it the busy prosperous and commercial centre that it ought to be. Now at last the way is clear.

Chefoo, since the war, has gone ahead by leaps and bounds. The hair net industry during the year that has just passed employed thousands. Even more significant is the enormous amount of building that has been and is still going on. It is impossible to get away from the sound of the hammer. Buildings are being erected all over Chefoo and, as fast as they are completed, are occupied. The place has the appearance of being either on the eve of a great awakening or else actually experiencing a wave of prosperity. The chief silk firm, which is generally regarded as a sort of thermometer indicating the trade of the city, prospered so that shareholders received the excellent dividend of ten per cent., and a huge sum was placed to reserve. If, even without the railway, Chefoo has existed and progressed as it has done, what may it not accomplish when it has the line laid between it and the interior? By the aid of famine funds a mud road has been constructed, which some declare is strong enough to carry the railway, but this is extremely doubtful. A few months ago it was questionable whether motors could have travelled on it. When the severe weather is over it will be possible to give an opinion as to the suitability of the newly made road for the railway.

China at present is in financial straits and this may hinder an immediate commencement of the much needed line. But it is the sort of project for which money

could easily be had and indeed it has already been stated that application will be made to the Consortium, with which, it must not be forgotten, the Chinese banks cooperate. The real difficulty was the objection from outside quarters which has now finally been removed. Chefoo's industrial and commercial life, with the vast potentialities attaching to both, demand that this essential requisite for her future success and prosperity should be put in hand at once. The promoters of the railway cannot afford to slacken in their efforts. Procrastination is China's great vice. They must not rest nor consider their attempts final, until residents of Chefoo witness the running of trains to and from Weihsien.

CHINA'S LUCK

Feb. 13.

"CHINA'S luck" has passed into a proverb amongst foreigners and, judging by the fuller reports of the Washington Conference which are now coming to hand, it does not seem to have forsaken her on this occasion. The Chinese themselves do not seem to be at all satisfied with their gains, but that is probably due to the reaction from the extravagant expectations with which their delegates started for, what seemed to them to be, the field of the cloth of gold. Europe is disappointed in Versailles; China is disappointed with Washington, but it may be that, at least in the latter instance, the petulance of the people is like that of a child who has been crying for the moon and finds that neither its reach nor its grasp will give it possession of the coveted toy.

Without going back into ancient history, China's first great stroke of luck was when, after the peace of Shimonoseki in which she had ceded the Liaotung peninsula to Japan, Russia, Germany and France stepped in and compelled the victor to relinquish the fruits of victory. These nations certainly did not intervene out of any altruistic purpose towards China, but the result of their action was to restore to a defeated state possessions which she had just signed away as the price of peace. Russian policy was directed to the end that she should profit by Japan's military victory but dip-

lomatic defeat and, by the usual steam-roller methods, she established herself so securely in the territory from which she had ousted her rival that in 1898 the Emperor Kuang Hsu said that "the Liaotung peninsula practically belongs to the Russians." Then Japan dared the Northern Power to mortal combat and by her victory in 1905 threw the Russians back into Siberia. It is true that China has complained ever since that Japan claims special privileges in Manchuria to which she is in no wise entitled; but had Russia remained entrenched in Manchuria, there is not one chance in a thousand that the "open door" policy would have been anything but an empty formula. The same is true of Shantung. Does anyone believe that had there been no European war any combination of nations would ever have compelled Germany to relinquish Tsingtao? But in this year of grace, nine nations gathered in conference in Washington, and unanimously agreed that China should regain possession of the territory seized from her by Germany in 1897.

One is tempted to quote the Chinese proverb that "when the blind cat catches a dead rat it is a case of pure luck." China, to be sure, may reply that Manchuria and Shantung are integral parts of her territory and, by every principle of right and justice, should be returned to her. This is true beyond dispute and yet history records but few instances in which right and justice have prevailed over force and cupidity. Since the day when the triumphant barbarian threw his sword into the balance to bear down the scales when the Roman indemnity was being weighed, *vae victis* has been the lot of the weak when negotiating with the strong. Who intervened on behalf of Poland when "Freedom shrieked and Kosciusko fell?" Who for Denmark when Schleswig-Holstein was wrested from her? China's history, no less than that of other nations, is the record of the strong aggrandising himself at the expense of the weak. True, Britain came to the help of Belgium when the German legions had trampled her into the mire, but Belgium put her own manhood into the field before she had any guarantee that a single friendly hand would be stretched out to help her. Her King took the field at

the head of his troops and bivouacked with them until the victory was won. The fight for Liaotung and the fight for Tsingtao were both fought on Chinese soil and the prize at stake was Chinese territory, but in neither case did a single Chinese soldier shed his blood for his country's right.

Now, at long last, the world has righted China's wrong and, as Mr. Balfour said at Washington, the future rests with China herself. Other nations can do but little to help her and a great country such as this is should be ashamed to be for ever crying out that she is being oppressed and humiliated by "a certain Power" intrinsically weaker and poorer than she. If the Chinese people would expend a tithe of the will power and enthusiasm which they put into the preparation for the Washington Conference in an effort to get for themselves an honest and efficient administration, no long time would elapse before her present weakness, which is a standing menace to the peace of the world, would be a thing of the past, and, instead of occupying the place of a suppliant, she would be on terms of equality with the great Powers at the next world conference.

THE WHITES IN SIBERIA

Feb. 14.

THE *résumé* of military or semi-military operations in Siberia, published yesterday, constitutes a highly instructive document. Starting at the beginning of November last the so-called White movement under the ægis of the Merkuloff Government at Vladivostok has spread over a considerable area, and the Reds have found themselves so hard pressed in many instances that assistance of regular Soviet troops from Chita has had to be summoned. This in effect means that Moscow has taken a hand in the struggle. For the time being it is suggested that operations will have been brought to a close, the intense cold of these northern regions precluding the movement of military forces on any but the smallest scale. This is a factor favouring the Whites, who, accordingly, may be expected to hold their gains until the spring is well advanced. It also gives a strong indication of how the

Whites have been able to achieve their successes. The opposing forces are not modern armies in the sense in which we knew them on the western front, or indeed on most of the battle fronts during the War. They lack the equipment, transport and elaborate supply arrangements which made the European armies self-contained, self-supporting entities, but like the expeditions of old they have had to rely for their provender on the districts in which they operated. The peasantry during these past months has given its support to the White forces, enabling them to exist and organize in places where, lacking that assistance, the Reds could not maintain a foothold. All important this has been in that country of wide spaces and inadequate communications, and what is more, in future operations in the same area it will continue to exercise a like influence. In coming months, as in the past, whichever has the support of the peasantry will have a profound advantage.

Probably the only definite conclusion to be deduced from these recent events in that the country people of Siberia are utterly opposed to the Reds—to communism in any shape or form. "White" in this case means nothing more than anti-communism, and that is the sole policy, untinged by any monarchical or imperial hue, of the Merkulooffs. In their pursuit of it they have the whole deadweight of Soviet Russia to push against, but owing to the nature of the country now under their control this will not necessarily be fatal, for the reasons, already enunciated, which have given them success hitherto. What is more likely to influence the future of the enterprise is the attitude of the outside Powers. The Merkulooff Government in itself is not of very great strength or stability. In the White ranks dissension is by no means absent, and even the wholehearted desire to have done with the Reds does not pre-supposed support for the Merkulooff brothers. Faced with an empty treasure-chest they have had to follow the Reds in the practice of commandeering supplies—in many cases those owned by foreign merchants—and the effect on public opinion has not been favourable. It seems impossible to get away from the view that one way or another the present movement has re-

ceived Japanese support, also a circumstance tending towards unpopularity. Nevertheless the Government has given such a strong impetus to the White spirit, that even should the Merkulooffs go, the alternative government would not be Red. The immediate need of the whole movement is money, towards which end efforts are being put forth both in Japan and America. If this financial backing is forthcoming, and the Powers refrain from committing themselves to the Reds, either individually or collectively, a consolidated White Siberia may result.

The two principal influences with potentialities towards the disruption of a White Siberia seem to lie in the conference now in progress at Dairen and the proposed Genoa conference. At Dairen the Japanese are negotiating with Chita towards some *modus vivendi* which, at any rate prior to the declarations at Washington, would have enabled them to keep their foothold in Siberia. At any time some arrangement may be reached, and it might then be necessary for the Merkulooffs and other Whites to be eliminated from the situation. This aspect of danger to the present White movement depends of course on the assumption that Japan is not yet prepared to relinquish her position in Siberia—an assumption which the acts of the military party in that country have generally supported. The position of Chita is, however, one hopeless tangle, for while its representatives have been in negotiation with Japan at Dairen, observers have noted the interest America has taken in the seat of government itself and have evolved the theory that this has been meant as a counterpoise to Japanese influence. The other danger to the White movement which causes more apprehension to its friends than any military threat from the Reds, is that recognition of the Soviet delegates at Genoa would cut the ground from under its feet. Even a meeting at the common council board would be held as a strong presumption that the Soviet had obtained a definite status in international matters, and, were the case to go further, and definite recognition be accorded Moscow, the Siberian Whites would find themselves in the position virtually of outlaws. Their friends abroad would be quickly cut off from them, for

the Soviet then would be in a position to spread its diplomatic and consular officials over the world, and so control the provision of supplies. This, however, is for the future to show, and meantime the Whites seem secure for several weeks to come.

THE REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS

Feb. 15.

WE have kept silence hitherto on this already burning topic, and that we now join in the fray is certainly not meant to block further correspondence. But the "North-China Daily News" has now existed for a good many tens of years among and by the help of the Chinese. Collectively and individually, it has dealt with an enormous number of them—houseboys, office boys, compositors, linotypists, bookbinders, engravers, machinists *et hoc genus*, and it cannot sit quiet while they are written about and finger-print indexes advocated for them as if they were gaol-birds, or, at the mildest, mere cattle. We do not say that registration might not be a good thing, were it so managed that domestic servants came to look upon it as a recommendation, a proof of enhanced value. But it is an innovation which needs very careful management. It must mean a gain, not a loss, of "face."

The letters advocating registration betray some noticeable misunderstandings. There is no true analogy to be drawn from the case of chauffeurs. They are compulsorily registered because they take out a possibly death-dealing engine on the road, and though their licence may be endorsed if they are convicted of furious or improper driving, it really says no more than that they can (up to a certain test) drive a car. It is no more a guarantee of moral excellence than the same licence issued to a foreign driver, nor is it any protection against the chauffeur's purloining gasoline or taking his friends a-joy-riding. Secondly, to talk about the Municipal Council immediately enacting a by-law to make it compulsory for every Chinese servant to be registered within thirty days is sheer nonsense. Even supposing it were possible to compel the Chinese to register, and we are sure the Consular Body would never endorse such an infringement of personal liberty, the by-

law, to be effective, would also have to make it illegal for foreigners to employ unregistered boys, another manifold absurdity. We cannot imagine that the Council would ever seriously consider either course. But if, for argument's sake, they did, then we agree with the writer signing T. Maguire that a Houseboys' Union would speedily eventuate: and readers may ask themselves whether they would prefer the present system of dealing direct with their servants, uninterfered with from outside, or to be dictated to by union leaders. As for boycotting of employers, wherever the fault may lie in such cases, registration would make no difference whatever. Even if the police could compel servants to register their finger-prints at headquarters, they could not compel those fingers to work where their owners did not so wish.

One great argument is that the class of Chinese that once went into domestic service now go into offices. That is possibly true, though not by any means to the extent, *mutatis mutandis*, that it is in Western countries. And there are two answers to it. One, that, as in Western countries, the tendency must be met by making domestic service less unattractive. That does not necessarily mean higher pay. But the complete indifference of some householders to the conditions in which their boys live cannot unfortunately be denied nor fail to tell in these days of generally enhanced standards of living. The other answer is that even the paragons of the pantry were once ignorant beginners, not more ignorant than their forebears fifty years ago and, we make bold to assert, far more teachable than the raw material of domestic service in the West. We shall bring down cauldrons of wrath upon our heads by suggesting that boys are very much what their employers want to make them. But among the many characteristics of the Chinese people about which one may argue, no one, we think, will deny the evenness of their temper and readiness to make the best of things. And from these two qualities a great deal may be done in the way of training even a most unlikely looking beginner.

As for honesty, it is idle to ignore the universal practice of China that employees in all forms of service, not only domestic, are entitled to a commission, nor is this practice in any way peculiar

to Chinese domestic servants. If an employer is slack in looking into expenses, the boy not unnaturally thinks that money must be plentiful. If he is pernicketty and nagging and tries to cut down charges below a certain point, then it is the boy's brains against his, and the employer is sure to suffer. The "certain point" alluded to can only be found by every newcomer by trial, but it exists for all of us, our position in society being far more accurately gauged by our domestics than we perhaps suspect and the amount of commission we can afford being fixed not unreasonably. Finally, we may remember that we demand a great deal more of Chinese servants than we should dream of expecting from Western, and it cannot surely be denied that they meet those demands with extraordinarily ungrudging readiness. If in return they demand something too, are they so unreasonable?

ECONOMIES AND CONFERENCES

Feb. 16.

FORECASTS of the Geddes Economy Committee's report anticipated reductions of £200,000,000. The actual value of the "cuts" advocated, according to the telegraphed summary, is only £47,000,000; but allusions to other means of saving, as on the Ministries of Labour, Transport and Overseas Trade, on health insurance and unemployment doles, suggest that the sum of the Committee's recommendations may not fall short at any rate of the £175,000,000 which, it is understood, will be needed to balance the next budget. Opposition, of course, will spring up in all departments. The Admiralty, whose criticism the Government appears, not very fairly, to have published simultaneously with the report, begins the denunciation in no measured terms; and all the other departments are to be allowed to issue statements. The fight over education will be particularly keen. "Education to-day," says the "Westminster Gazette," "is actually at a lower level than in pre-war days. Hundreds of children who have won their way to a secondary school are unable to find places. The teachers have had wholly inadequate additions to their salaries. Above all, we want more and better education

if we are to keep our place as a nation. We shall not get that by starving the schools." Labour also is not likely to relinquish what it has managed to get in the way of unemployment doles, etc. without a fierce struggle. The outlook for the Geddes report and therewith for any material lightening of taxation is not bright.

It is probably due to the usual human wish to eat one's cake and have it, or in this instance to cut down taxation without sacrificing the expensive social legislation of the past few years, that the British Cabinet is pressing so strongly for a world economic conference at Genoa. If Europe can only get on its legs again and produce something, it will be able to buy the goods which Britain can turn out. The project is not quite so selfish as it sounds when put like that, but also, unhappily, it is not nearly so simple, because the economic aim cannot be dis severed from political misgivings. France eyes the project with palpable mistrust. Czecho-Slovakia and the Little Entente are uneasy because as the "*Journal des Débats*," one of the most thoughtful papers in France, says, they border on Russia and Germany, and they dread the effect of calling those countries to the conference chamber on equal terms with others. This mistrust will be widely shared, especially as regards Russia. The Soviet have already shown the line that they mean to follow at Genoa by preparing a list of damages done by the supposed Allied invasions of Russia as a set-off to claims for payment of the Romanoff debts. Unquestionably the requirements of Russia are enough to keep all the factories of Europe busy for an indefinite time. But is it possible to devise, under the Soviet régime, any credit system which will enable manufacturers to meet those requirements until Russia begins to produce something to pay for them? There are people who say that sooner or later the Soviet will have to be recognized by foreign Governments and why not sooner? The answer would seem to be that we are yet without satisfactory proof that the Soviet is less radically and implicitly hostile to our political and economic system than it ever was. The wretched fiasco of the Russo-British trade agreement is a lesson in the impossibility of dealing with the Bolshe-

viks. There is no reason yet to hope for better luck in any similar experiment.

The fact is that the public in all countries is a little suspicious of conferences and more than a little tired. Some fourteen months ago the financial representatives of forty nations met at Brussels and drew up an elaborate scheme for the resuscitation of Europe. How much has actually come of it? Regard must be felt for the sincerity of Mr. Lloyd George's longing to bring order out of chaos. But this feeling is vitiated by a suspicion that Ministers, having begun to meddle with business affairs during the war, are reluctant to give up the practice. At the bottom of all modern perplexities there remain two hard truths. One, that Governments are meant to govern, not to play providence. The "State dole" legislation has only annoyed those whom it is meant to benefit by giving them so much less than they expected, while it costs the nation enormous sums. The other truth is that no political conjuring will build up Europe if people won't work. And this truth, by all accounts, is beginning to sink in. If taxation could be lightened, if the attempt to make the present generation pay for the war were abandoned, the new disposition to work must presently tell. And to that end it may be hoped that the State departments will not be allowed their own way too far in destroying the Geddes Committee's report.

OUR POLICY IN EGYPT

Feb. 17.

SCARCELY a week passes but the telegrams tell us of an outbreak of violence in Egypt. The close of the war saw these incidents succeeding one another without great lapse of time, but what is of much more menacing import, they have been continued subsequent to the publication of the Milner Commission report. Lord Milner made his investigation in response to the Egyptian demand that the British Protectorate should come to an end, that we should carry to its logical conclusion the policy enunciated by Lord Cromer, that our business was not to rule the Egyptians but to teach them to rule themselves, the obvious deduction being that when the latter condition

should be fulfilled our tenancy of the Government should come to an end. This demand was made in two ways, first by the moderates who opened negotiations, and secondly by the rabid Nationalists who concluded that the most effective argument was terrorism. Lord Milner dealt with the former group, the outcome being his report published in August, 1920, while Lord Allenby gave the terrorists their only possible answer. To those who recall the Milner report it must seem indeed strange that its conclusions appear not to have alleviated the situation in the least.

Lord Milner's report provided for the substitution of the Protectorate by an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of permanent alliance, under which in return for certain safeguards, e.g. against foreign aggression, Great Britain would secure definite advantages needful for the Empire. In the case of war, for instance, full use would be granted her of Egyptian harbours, aerodromes and the like, with certain facilities for the passage of troops. At the same time provision was made for the maintenance of a British military force in Egypt, but rightly or wrongly the idea gained currency that such provision dealt almost entirely with the Canal zone. To all appearances the Milner report gave promise of a bright future for Egypt, for the concessions which Great Britain felt necessary if the safety of the Empire were not to be imperilled, were no more than a very moderate *quid pro quo* for her work since 1883. At that time, it must be remembered, Egypt was a defaulter, and anarchy was abroad in the land. After preliminary vicissitudes of policy on the part of the European Powers, the task of putting Egypt on her feet was left to Britain, and how well she has done it can be seen in Egypt's teeming prosperity to-day, and in the finding of the Milner Commission of at least a certain capacity for self-government. With this report before the Cabinet in London and the Egyptian leaders, a speedy settlement seemed in view, giving place to the riots and risings which had jeopardized the peace of the whole country. Yet, as we have pointed out, these disturbances have hardly abated at all, and to the uninitiated in Egyptian affairs the situation might very well present the ap-

pearance of an approaching return to anarchy.

In a recent number of the "Fortnightly Review," Sir Valentine Chirol has been at pains to explain the situation as he sees it and to pass severe criticism upon Whitehall for its failure to adopt the spirit of the Milner report. Following upon the announcement of Lord Milner's conclusions, negotiations were conducted in London with the Egyptian moderates, and in these the British Government is said to have insisted on the retention of a greater degree of internal control and responsibility for foreign policy than Egypt had been led to expect. More important even than that, Sir Valentine Chirol says, were the provisions for an army of occupation which seemed to aim at some sort of permanence. In this article the writer seems hardly to be fair to the British War Office, for while he speaks with fluency of the help Egypt gave to us in the war, he also seems to forget that at times Egyptian factions were a very real menace to our rear, and there is not a word of the intrigues which, if successful, would have brought our Palestine campaign to a disastrous end. Naturally we want our safeguards for the future to be real and not merely on paper. Since the publication of this article Lord Allenby has arrived in London and the definite announcement has been made of the offer of something very like what Lord Milner proposed.

The Government is ready, says a recent telegram, to invite Parliament to terminate the Protectorate and to recognize Egypt as a sovereign state, subject to guarantees that Imperial communications will be assured, that Britain retains the power to protect foreigners in Egypt and that Egypt is safeguarded against foreign aggression.

Considering all that has happened in the past these safeguards for the Empire do not seem too severe a demand on the Egyptians and in spite of what Sir Valentine Chirol says about militarism, they represent a very liberal offer. One thing is certain, the world—not the British Empire alone—cannot allow Egypt to become the tool of Turkey, as some of her leaders would have made it, and so long as that danger exists Britain owes it to her sister nations to insist on the needful safeguards.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Black or White?

An interesting letter appeared recently in a northern contemporary containing a suggestion that hostesses should, when sending out invitations to menfolk, indicate whether white or black ties should be worn. There is much to be said on behalf of such a suggestion and the most important argument in its favour is that nowadays a guest is never really certain what form of entertainment is contemplated by the hostess, and while the rules for the use of white or black ties seem fairly clear on the whole, the present day trend of entertainment is calculated to obscure their clarity. A few years ago an invitation to dinner meant a pleasant evening at the home of the hostess amidst what might be called a self-contained gathering, but nowadays it seems that no sooner is the meal comfortably ended than someone asks when they are going to move down to one or other of the popular dancing places. Men who have turned up in white ties naturally do not like to be made conspicuous at places where dinner coats are the general rule and the effect has been that at functions where long tails should be used, the short jacket is coming more and more into fashion. Many men will agree that it is a good thing too, for tails do not suit everybody and mere man would probably like to see them disappear and only see light on official occasions. The whole question does need clearing up along the lines suggested by the writer to the northern paper.

A Use for Roubles

A well-known architect left China during the week-end, and it is understood will in future reside in the Channel Islands. In itself this is hardly remarkable, but we understand that his future residence will contain one room remarkable in respect that it will be papered with rouble notes. Not every rouble note is worth preserving even as an effective substitute for wall-paper, but one or two of the designs seem to deserve some such good fate as this. There was the three-rouble note, for instance, and certain of the five-rouble issues which were vastly attractive to the eye, and these, we understand, receive a prominent place in the scheme of decoration under notice. While the idea is artistically interesting, we see no reason in these days of high costs why it should not be developed to its full extent. A Romanoff dining-room, a Kerensky parlour and a Soviet drawing-room would be quite in order, and have a great historical value. Then there might be one Austrian bedroom, another Polish, and if one were inclined to ostentation the present position of German mark notes might afford something sufficiently expensive for the spare best room. In no case would the danger of theft be a deterrent.

Synthetic Gold

A few days ago we reprinted a Home newspaper's account of a German chemist who was supposed to have produced synthetic gold. He is not the only worker in this direction. For not so long ago we were startled with the accounts of a Japanese scientist who was said to have satisfied several colleagues that he really had found the philosopher's stone. Of course, the German chemist with his discovery of synthetic gold is a figure of great antiquity. He used to be called an alchemist. Modern science, with its researches into the composition of the atom, has brought the transmutation of metals within the range of the possible, though whether gold might be the ultimate outcome, is a speculation. In one sense it would be a very bad one. For the result, of course, would not be fabulous wealth for everyone, not even more than temporary wealth for the German chemist. It would mean the collapse of the value of gold. Man would have to discover some basis for his currency, as economists have been trying to do for some time. A last thunder-shower of gold might, however, have one good effect: it might sweep away the indemnities and international debts and end the alchemy of modern politicians.

Better Cotton

That it would be uphill work to improve the cotton grown in China was evident from the moment the spinners and manufacturers and others interested took the matter in hand. Conservatism in methods of cultivation, in many cases suspicion of any attempt towards improvement, and again absence of capital to permit of anything but a hand to mouth style of procedure—these were some of the obstacles that had to be surmounted before there could be talk of progress. Nor were these all, for science had also to prove something of the highest importance, that imported seed could be acclimatized and that its progeny would continue true to type. As will be seen from the report of work at the University of Nanking carried out by Mr. J. B. Griffing, this has now been established, and accordingly the future of cotton in these adjacent growing districts is brighter than ever. Progress has also been made with the education of the farmer, and a further step now presents itself under this heading. He has got to be persuaded to devote his ground to cotton and not in the interim between the crops to get an extra harvest of beans or wheat. That strikes us as being one of the hardest parts of the campaign to be undertaken. Even granted that the prices for the improved cotton would recoup him for the loss of his wheat or beans, would he be willing to stake his whole year's income on the one crop? No doubt in due course he will be prepared for that, but it seems rather revolutionary in the meantime.

Canton's at War

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's campaign against the North is, obviously, to be no half-hearted affair, indeed the preparations on foot recall certain of the war measures adopted in the Allied countries between 1914 and 1918. One could hardly call it as yet a mobilization of industries, but the Canton Arsenal has received instructions to increase its monthly output by 300,000 rounds of ammunition, 10,000 rifles and 40 machine guns. At the same time we may take it that in recent months the Arsenal has not been exactly idle and that the supply of munitions is well above the average, even allowing for the expenditure necessitated by the Kuangsi campaign of last summer. Then besides munitionment, the Chinese press recounts steps to secure a very valuable and much-needed addition to funds—this a tax on business houses. Something reminiscent here of a six shilling income tax and the corporation tax. This part of the business has really caused more anxiety than the munitions, and has delayed the expedition for months, the altruistic forfeiture of ten millions a year of gambling revenue having left the government short of cash, apparently the business house duty will serve somewhat to remedy the deficit, and it is with interest that we learn that such firms as Sincere and Wing On and the Canton Waterworks are to pay their quota in advance. Only let us hope that the old proverb that he who gives quickly gives twice does not apply in Canton.

The Banque Industrielle

It is sincerely to be hoped that the report from Paris relative to the Banque Industrielle, received in telegrams is not right in one respect. So far as the Senate's being opposed to refloating of the bank is concerned, we see no particular advantage in starting it again except with a view to the possibility of satisfying all debts, these being said to amount to no less than £14,000,000, and the Boxer Indemnity money available for their settlement but £7,000,000. Whether, in view of the past, the bank, if started again, would be likely to do very well, is a doubtful speculation. But if refloating is decided against, we are told that it will be necessary to draw up a list for priority of reimbursement, and it is expected that Chinese depositors and French colonial civil servants will first be paid. If priority is given to any claimants at all, it ought to be to those who were allowed to buy drafts on Paris or London through the Banque Industrielle for days after it must have been perfectly well known to the authorities in Paris that those drafts could not be honoured. One hesitates to deny priority to French colonial civil servants who are none too well paid. But if any special favour be shown to Chinese it strikes one, to speak frankly, as a purely political move. The only proper course is to pay up all round, so much per cent., as far as the money will go.

A U. S. Fleet Sold

One day not so long ago, we are told by a San Francisco contemporary, an American in the full rig-out of an Admiral boarded a revolutionary Chinese gunboat anchored in the Huangpu and sold to its commander the American Asiatic Fleet. Altruism stood high among the Admiral's list of attributes, for his desire to sell the fleet was prompted by no other motive than the establishment of more friendly relations between China and the United States. After a conference lasting several hours, an elaborate contract of conveyance was drawn up in which the fleet was valued at \$30,000,000, and the Admiral left the revolutionary gunboat with \$10,000 in his portmanteau, or rather "grip." The same Admiral is also believed to have sold a quantity of American shirts to the Vladivostok Government, getting \$500 on account, and is now missing, while incidentally the authorities are searching for one Private Hoppe of the Marine Corps. The report is one of exceeding interest, but it must astonish most people to learn that any Chinese gunboat, revolutionary or otherwise, on the Huangpu could muster \$10,000 from its complement even for the purchase of so desirable an acquisition as the American Asiatic Fleet. Not so long ago the officers were threatening to strike if their wages were not paid them. But admitting that the purchase money was handed over, the question must be plainly put, was the conveyance reported to the Washington Conference? It may be a perfectly sound transaction in Chinese revolutionary law, and if so all the talk there has been of establishing a proper naval ratio has been futile. Presume that the International Court of Justice at The Hague ordered the Asiatic Fleet to be handed over, or that revolutionary China took forcible possession of her purchase, the United States would be so much less in tonnage than Great Britain that she would have to start all her yards again. The position is pregnant with international crises.

Coming Visitors

A troupe of Persian gypsy singers who, in addition to their vocal accomplishments are excellent sleight-of-hand workers, have made themselves so unpopular in Japan that they are to be deported to Shanghai. It is said that they had been defrauding shopkeepers by making a purchase, receiving change, palming some of it away, and accusing the shopkeeper of not giving them the correct amount. In two weeks, in Yokohama and Tokio, they are said to have netted Yen 15,000. Shanghai is very fond of gypsies. A year or so ago two of them entertained the credulous with whispered fortunes told down dark alleys, and sold marbles in little bags as amulets. And now a new crowd is coming with an entirely fresh line of business. Exactly where the singing comes into operation as an adjunct to the ap-

parently more lucrative form of business is not clear, though it might be that, being discovered in their trickery, they charm the savage breast of the irate shopkeeper with a little ditty. Shanghai shopkeepers who have no particular taste for music in business hours would be well advised, therefore, to count their change before handing it out to anybody who looks like a Romany lass, or even a Romany lad.

The New Spirit in Japan

Newspapers just received from Japan contain the report of a severe attack, pushed well home, on the Japanese Government of Korea. It was made in the Imperial Diet by Mr. Yamamichi, a member of the Kenseikai, and must have been extremely unpleasant for the Ministry, the representatives of which found it necessary to promise investigation. One of Mr. Yamamichi's principal allegations was that a Chinese bandit named Chang had been instigated to carry out a massacre of recalcitrant Koreans across the border, and that thereafter the Japanese authorities afforded facilities for his escape. The Governor-General of Korea gave a denial to these allegations, but had to make the damning admission that some Japanese had been among Chang's following, and that the police had allowed the party to cross the border. Steps had, however, been taken to mete out severe punishment to the offending police. But there is one gratifying feature of the case, namely that Japanese have had the courage to expose officialdom in the most ruthless manner. Maladministration will not long be able to stand against criticism of this sort.

"French Gratitude"

All Mr. H. C. Simms' compatriots and especially his fellow members of the Shanghai Club feel pleasure in the honour which has been paid him by the French Government for the part that he and, under his guidance, the Shanghai Club played during the war. Of that part it is enough to say that from the very outset Mr. Simms laid down on line of conduct which he followed undeviatingly, in business as in private affairs. We also specially welcome M. Wilden's noble speech on the relationships of France and Britain. It was, perhaps, inevitable, although it was a discovery not to be foreseen, that peace should prove an even harder test of that friendship than did the war itself. But of the supreme need of that friendship there cannot be the faintest question. Europe, battered, shaken, almost ruined as she is, will yet stand on her feet by her own determination and renewing of strength; not beholden to others, she, in the great Italian phrase, *farà da se*. The foundation of that revival, however much mischief-makers seek to divide the two, will be the firm friendship of Britain and France: of which Monday's little ceremony at the Shanghai Club was a very pleasing example.

Poppies of China

Unfortunately for certain instructions just issued by Peking, the soldiers of China esteem the poppy equally as much as do their fellows who fought in Europe. The difference is that the men familiar with the French battlefields have a purely sentimental regard for the flower; they cherish memories of the delicate red blooms appearing in the shell-holes; whereas it is to be feared that the soldiery of China takes a purely utilitarian view of them. Our correspondents in the interior assure us of it, for times without number we read that at the behest of the soldiery the farmers must sacrifice wheat and other crops therefor, so that from the resultant opium the Tachuns and their subordinates, down to the commonest private, may profit. No doubt in a great many cases the civil authority is equally to blame, but the part played by the troops is so well established that to put the whole onus of suppression on the non-military officials is scarcely fair. This, however, seems to be Peking's intention, for we read in the Chinese press:

The Government has given instructions to the provincial authorities that all poppy plants are to be pulled up within the next three months. The order states that if five or more poppy districts are discovered in one province the Civil Governor will be dismissed from office; if three poppy districts in a *tao* (county) are discovered, the *Taoyin* will be removed from office; and if any are found in the districts (*hsien*) the Magistrate will be dismissed.

Probably we ought to welcome even such an order as this, but at the same time it is impossible to conceal the opinion that, as Peking must know the state of affairs as well as anybody, the method is hardly courageous; in fact this is about the least heroic of all the courses available.

Thirteen

There are people who, if they were offered 13 £100 notes would hand one of them back, and there are gamblers who go the other way and will risk anything on the mystic and fearsome number. "What is the date?" someone asked yesterday. "The 13th" came the answer, "and, if you want to know, it was the thirteenth paper hunt of the season on Saturday, the Football Club won the Engineers' Cup for the thirteenth time and the Customs Club were beaten by the Machine Gunners on Sunday by 13 goals to nothing." It all reads as though something ought to happen to somebody. Yet the paper hunt was not particularly disastrous—indeed, as paper hunts go, it was quite mild. The Football Club did not seem to worry about winning the cup for a peg towards the second dozen, and the only unlucky ones about the other match were the Customs Company, who would still have been beaten had it been only one goal to nothing. However, a Scot, who must come from the western hills, where they are really superstitious, was heard to remark: "The puir loons. Had they stopped at 12 they

might have been all right. For scoring 13 they are more sure than ever to lose when they meet us."

Domestic Treasures

It is rather interesting to see from a recent copy of the "Times" that the long, long complaints of the dearth and inefficiency of servants at Home have begun to produce a revulsion of feeling among employers who are now taking themselves to task instead of Mary Jane. Thus one lady writes:

To meet the needs of some, a domestic requires the patience of Job, the dignity of an archbishop, combined with perfect humility, and I doubt if he would then satisfy a family of employers, where every one differs in temperament and what is agreeable to one is generally the reverse to others.

Is it not the Montessori system in which parents, detecting an infant in wrong, put themselves in the corner for their own deficiencies in training the young idea? Appropriately to this another lady says:—

There is, unfortunately, no diploma and no standard of efficiency for domestic servants. That is the root cause of the unpopularity of domestic service—it has no recognized status; it is an occupation, not a profession. To raise it to the standard of a profession there must be a recognized standard of efficiency, and for that three things are necessary. Training, tested by examination and attested by a certificate.

It looks as if the successful solution of the servant problem at Home were still some way off.

A Houseboy's Diploma

Among the suggestions that our correspondence on the houseboy problem has brought forward are several that may be worth pursuing. One is the instruction of houseboys in their duties by a school or class for that purpose. They pick up a casual knowledge under the present system by acting as "small boy," at the expense of much broken crockery and loss of temper on the part of the foreigner, then graduate to No. 2 and so on up the domestic ladder. Their English is merely a by-product. There are schools it is claimed for typists, chauffeurs and shroffs—why not for the largest class of all foreign-employed Chinese, houseboys? The registration question, it is also asserted, might well be approached on home lines, by registry offices. Bureaux of this nature, where disengaged houseboys could register their names for employment, would eliminate the necessity of asking Mrs. Jones to be good enough to ask her houseboy, and so on. Some such registry was once started, we believe: it would be interesting to know its fate. But at the bottom of the trouble appears to be the lack of any systematized instruction, just as it was mentioned yesterday they are finding out at Home. No method of registration will create houseboys and they will be a plant of slow growth until some Ningpo Burbank appears to cross them with an earlier flowering type.

CHINESE POLITICS

DR. W. W. YEN RESIGNS

China Wanting a Premier and Foreign Minister

Peking, Feb. 10.

Dr. W. W. Yen's resignation, both as Foreign Minister and Acting Premier, reached the Cabinet late last night.

The document points out that Dr. Yen merely agreed to carry on until the end of the Pacific Conference, and that he now desires to retire and secure a rest from the onerous duties which he has recently performed.

Immediately following the report of Dr. Yen's resignation the Waichiaopu announces that the Government has recalled Drs. Wellington Koo, Alfred Sze and Wang Chung-hui from Washington in order to hear their report of the Conference and to receive their advice regarding Far Eastern affairs. It has also announced that Mr. Hu Wei-teh, the Chinese Minister in Tokio, is returning to Peking on sick leave.

The President has given Mr. Liang Shih-yi ten days' extension of leave. Otherwise there have been no developments in the Cabinet situation.—Reuter.

PEKING'S CABINET

Situation Less Tense

Peking, Feb. 13.

While there is still no sign of a settlement of the Cabinet crisis, the situation appears to be less tense than it was a few days ago. General Wu Pei-fu stubbornly maintains his stand against the retention of Mr. Liang Shih-yi as Premier, but he has made it clear in a communication to General Tsao Kun that his disapproval is confined to Mr. Liang and does not extend to the other members of the Cabinet.

In view of this it is thought that Mr. Chang Hu is likely to remain as Minister of Finance after any readjustment of the Cabinet which may take place. Who is to succeed Premier Liang in the event of his definitely retiring from office is, however, as uncertain as ever. The Chihli faction, while insisting on his retirement, has not proposed a successor, while the Mukden party are equally silent on this aspect of the case.

It is thought unlikely that any action will be taken before the arrival of General Chang Ching-huei, who has been playing the rôle of mediator, from Mukden.—Reuter.

Customs Tariff Commission

Peking, Feb. 13.

The Government is busily occupied with the organization of

the tariff commission which is to sit at Shanghai. In addition to Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, who will preside, and the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Chow Chuan-ching, the Waichiaopu has appointed Mr. Liao Shih-kung, former Consul-General at Paris as a member of the commission, while the Ministry of Finance has nominated Mr. Chow Feng-hsiang and the Ministry of Commerce Mr. Wang Chih-chang as their respective representatives.—Reuter.

CHINESE BANKS' LOAN TO PEKING

Consolidation of Debt Secured on Salt Surplus: List of Principal Dues

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Feb. 9.

The native Banks yesterday signed a loan agreement with the Government funding all the loans on the salt surplus. According to the original agreement the total amount is \$98,000,000 of which sum \$80,000,000 is the net obligations. It is commonly reported to-day that other obligations have been included so that the nett hypothecation is now about \$89,000,000, while the total Treasury note issue is over \$100,000,000.

The original list of foreign creditors included:—

Japanese—\$20,700,000 of which the consolidated interest on the Nishihara loans is about \$10,000,000.

British—\$2,530,000.

Russian—\$1,100,000.

French—About \$100,000.

To-day it was rumoured that the Hongkong Bank's loan to the Imperial family of \$1,280,000 has been transferred to another security.

Consolidation Plan Withdrawn: Wu Pei-fu's Objection

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Feb. 11.

The Presidential Mandate, endorsing the consolidation of loans raised on the security of the salt surplus was withdrawn last evening from the Gazette, owing to the receipt of the telegram from Wu Pei-fu opposing the loan.

There is a growing popular feeling that the consolidation is funding many iniquitous deals, and benefiting none but the officially capitalized Banks. The market value of the bonds is already undermined by the general realization that the remaining salt surplus is an uncertain security, while the service of the consolidated internal loan bonds has a prior lien on the Customs surplus, whether from existing revenue or the prospective increase. The Ministry of Finance is being notified that the lien covers all the surplus and not an amount proportionate to the present revenue only. The security

for the consolidation of loans secured on the salt surplus is only the balance remaining after the internal loan service has been satisfied, and this is problematical.

Published Once More

Peking, Feb. 12.

The Chinese Government, after once cancelling the regulations published on February 10 in connexion with the issue of treasury notes with the salt surplus as security, republished them yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Government have on the one hand despatched a delegate to Paotingfu and Loyang to effect an understanding with Marshal Tsao Kun and General Wu Pei-fu and have on the other hand made Chinese news-agencies, belonging to the Government, circulate the report that the issue of the Treasury notes in question has been carried out in compliance with representations made by the three Chinese delegates at Washington and is not by any means due to the scheme of Messrs. Liang Shih-yi and Chang Hu.—Eastern News Agency.

Peking, Feb. 11.

The Ministry of Finance and the Chinese Bankers' Association have notified the banks throughout the country that the Government has endorsed the loan agreement signed by representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the Bankers' Association on January 26, by a mandate authorizing the issue of the bonds in question.—Reuter.

Salt Money Seized at Paotingfu

Peking, Feb. 9.

It is learned in Peking that an important consignment of the Salt revenue was seized by the military authorities at Paotingfu on Tuesday, while it was being transmitted to Tientsin by the Bank of China.

On the arrival of the train at Paotingfu, soldiers from the office of the High Inspecting Commissioner took possession of the consignment, which amounts to Tls. 148,000 and \$10,000, and tendered a receipt for the money. The matter is being investigated.—Reuter.

Japanese Loan to Peking-Suiyuan Railway

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Feb. 9.

It is rumoured locally that the Taiping Company, representing a coalition of big Japanese commercial interests, is offering to lend to the Peking-Suiyuan Railway funds to enable it to meet all its obligations, presumably about \$14,000,000, the conditions being:—joint control of the line until the loan is repaid and also the effecting of extensions at the discretion of the Japanese.

The Chinese press reports that it is likely that Chou Tze-chi will be appointed Chinese director of the Shantung Railway.

CHANG TSO-LIN AND CANTON

Startling Report of Scheme to Make Dr. Sun Yat-sen President of China

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Feb. 9.

Japanese sources report that both General Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin are both negotiating with Canton, the last named's peace conditions to both being identical, viz:—to crush Peking and give Dr. Sun Yat-sen the presidency.

Peking, Feb. 7.

No official information can be obtained regarding the conferences at Mukden and Paotingfu, on which the Cabinet situation is generally believed to depend. Meanwhile, the President is endeavouring to bring back some of the Ministers who are awaiting developments at Tienstin. A telegram has been sent to General Pao Kuei-ching, Minister of War, by the President asking General Pao to resume office forthwith.

General Wang Chen-ping has arrived at Paotingfu, but it is not known whether or not his mission to Mukden had any real effect on the political situation. According to information received through military sources the Paotingfu conference did nothing before the return of General Wang from Mukden, General Wu Pei-fu and his colleagues having decided to wait for definite information regarding the views of General Chang Tso-lin.—Reuter.

CANTON'S EXPEDITION ON PEKING

Preparing for a Speedy Move

Canton, Feb. 15.

According to a certain influential member of the Mintung Party, Dr. Sun's scheme for the despatch of expeditionary forces against the North is making steady progress. The troops under the command of General Li Lieh-chun are all advancing in the direction of Chuan-chow, and preparations in the matter of food-supply and communications in general have been nearly completed.

In the meantime, acting on instructions from Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 50 chests of ammunition and one brigade of bearer companies were transported northward yesterday. Contingents of the Red Cross Society are also making necessary preparations to start for the front at no distant date.—Eastern News Agency.

The Anti-Opium Commission

Peking, Feb. 11.

The President has authorized the appointment of Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, Chargé d'Affaires at London, to represent China on the Anti-Opium Commission of the League of Nations, by a Chihling mandate issued last night.—Reuter.

JAPAN AND THE 21 DEMANDS

General Withdrawal: Manchurian Railways Offered to Consortium

Tokio, Feb. 10.

A Washington telegram states that the gist of the announcement made by the Japanese delegates at Washington at the committee meeting on Far Eastern problems held on February 2 in connexion with the Twenty-one Demands, is as follows:—

(1) Japan agrees to offer to the international financial body the preferential rights specially accorded Japanese capitalists regarding the loan for the construction of railway lines in both South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia as well as the loan upon the taxation to be levied in the said regions. No items stipulated in this announcement, however, shall be interpreted as altering or rendering null and void the understanding specified in Notes or memoranda exchanged between the Governments of the Powers having interests in the said international financial body or between the capitalist groups of the Powers concerned that consist of the international financial body regarding the scope of joint enterprises of the body in question.

(2) Japan declares that she has no intention whatever of adhering to her preferential rights acquired as a result of the Sino-Japanese agreement for the appointment of Japanese advisors or instructors with regard to the administration, finance, military or police affairs in South Manchuria.

(3) Japan agrees to withdraw her reservation regarding Group 5 in the Sino-Japanese Treaty of the year, 1915, which was recorded on the minutes at the time of signature on the ground that the Group was to be held over for future negotiation.

It requires nothing further to indicate that the items regarding Shantung contained in the Notes exchanged and the Treaty concluded between Japan and China have been all definitely agreed upon. It is hereby declared that the reason that Japan has come to this conclusion is the fact that she has all along taken into consideration China sovereign rights and the principle of equal opportunity.—Eastern News Agency.

Shantung Railway Purchase

Peking, Feb. 7.

In addition to their recent organization of lecturing groups, for the purpose of obtaining popular subscriptions toward the redemption of the Shantung Railway, the Peking students have arranged to hold a lantern parade through the principal streets of the capital on the evening of February 13 as an advertisement of the campaign. The provincial authorities of Kansu and Anhui have informed Peking that their provinces are subscribing to the fund in question.—Reuter.

PEKING, Feb. 15.—The Chinese Government has received an invitation from the Belgian Government to send representatives to an international geological conference to be held at Brussels, beginning on August 20. It is understood that the invitation will be accepted.—Reuter.

VIEWS OF CHINESE PRESS

\$96,000,000 Bonds: Registration of Chinese Servants.: The Pootung Rowdies

Some of the vernacular papers are agitating for the downfall of President Hsu Shih-chang who is accused of having engineered all the disturbances since the creation of the Republic for self-aggrandizement.

Regarding Liang Shih-yi, now that the issue of the so-called salt surplus bonds to the face value of \$96 millions has been sanctioned by the President, the leader of the Old Chiao-tung Party finds both himself and his party in a position of invincibility remarks the "Shunpao." His only object in becoming the Premier this time is said to have been the issuing of these bonds which has saved his party and many of their banks and businesses from bankruptcy. The "Shunpao" also says that so long as the portfolios of the Ministries of Finance and Communications remain in the hands of his protégés, Liang will not care whether he himself retires into the background or not.

THE PEOPLE'S CONGREGATION

Much is expected, not only by Chinese but by foreigners, from the holding of a People's Congregation or National Conference, or plebiscite, which was advocated by the Union of the Chambers of Commerce and Associations of Education at its last meeting held in Shanghai, says the "Sinwanpao." As this is assuredly a step of the utmost importance, unique in the history of China, it is our prime duty to make such a congregation as successful as we can. A disorderly or querulous assembly will accomplish nothing besides making ourselves the laughing stock of the world.

The People's Conference will be opened at the end of this month in Shanghai. Almost all the provinces will be represented by delegates, to be appointed by chambers of commerce, provincial assemblies, and other properly constituted public bodies. This assembly has been called chiefly for the purpose of discussing two questions, namely, the reformation of our nation's financial administration and the disbandment of superfluous troops. Let our delegates waste no time on unprofitable topics.

REGISTRATION OF CHINESE SERVANTS.

In the opinion of the "Shunpao," it is not good policy for the British, French, and American ladies to petition the municipal councils for registration of their Chinese servants. Crime, not being openly done, could not be suppressed even if the servants were registered. Theft could be dealt with by the Court concerned, and the thief could be punished without registration. As to any servant being of unknown origin, care should be taken at the time

of his engagement or selection. In respect of leaving without notice, who could prevent him from leaving if he gave notice and if he had done no wrong even if he were registered? All these reasons are trivial, and unimportant, in the belief of the "Shunpao."

Since China was thrown open to foreign commerce, several decades have elapsed, during which no serious disputes have occurred between foreigners and their Chinese servants. Any change in their relationship might cause trouble instead of doing good. In every class, there are both good people and bad people. The mere registration of any class could not convert bad into good. We are afraid the good Chinese servants would be loath to enter the service of foreigners on account of their objection to registration; whereupon foreigners would find it more difficult to get good and conscientious Chinese servants.

THE MURDER OF A KOREAN.

Shanghai has afforded and remains an asylum to numerous Korean refugees. Unfortunately Chapei is not so well policed, considering the extensiveness of its area. This gave the Japanese an opportunity to murder Yang Chun-shan, a Korean who had only moved into Chapei from the French Concession about 10 days before his death. Yang is believed to be one of the "Independent Party" whose membership is constantly growing and whose efforts to regain independence will be redoubled owing to the sacrifice of the life of another of their compatriots, says the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce."

It urges the Chapei authorities to take more stringent precautions, now that certain Japanese have dared to commit a murder in their jurisdiction.

ALIEN RESIDENTS IN POOTUNG.

Pootung has long been infested by alien residents of doubtful character (in reference to Chinese, not natives of Pootung and its neighbouring districts), but their audacity has latterly become more unbearable, complains the "Sin-

wanpao." Their number has been increasing proportionately to the number of factories established at Pootung. Most of these men are naturally violent, and are a terror to the meek, being quick of temper and ready to pick a quarrel. Their fold has been reinforced by dismissed policemen and loafers. Their depredations among the country folk have often been reported in the local press, culminating in the assault committed upon the police by Cheng Shun-tung and his gang on the night of the 9th instant. The police have been too easy with these men.

The "Sinwanpao" suggests the strictest application of police regulations in dealing with such brutal persons. It is hoped that self-government will be speedily restored, so that the police force may be under the control of local men; and as many industrial training schools as funds permit should be established to teach the idlers to become useful citizens and earn their own living.

PEKING, Feb. 8.—Mr. Wang Ching-chi, the Chinese Minister at Brussels, reports to the Government that he has presented his credentials to the King of the Belgians.—Reuter.

PEKING, Feb. 7.—The German Minister has notified the Waichiao-pu that his Government is desirous of reestablishing a Consulate General at Tsinanfu with consular jurisdiction at Chefoo concurrently.—Reuter.

It would be more than interesting to discover whether the much-heralded expedition of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is really causing the Northern militarists to shake in their shoes. News in the Chinese press might lead to this conclusion, for the statement has just been published that Chang Tso-lin is sending more delegates to Canton with letters to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, General Chen Chiung-ming and others declaring that he is willing to recognize Dr. Sun as President of China and General Tuan Chi-jui, former Premier, as Vice-President.

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OUTPORTS

THE NINETY-SIX MILLIONS

Consolidation Scheme Examined: Position of Salt Surplus and Customs Increase

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Feb. 8.

The consolidation of all the petty loans secured upon the Salt surplus, initiated by the Chinese creditor banks after the Consortium's failure to respond to an appeal to undertake this task before Chinese New Year, has been rudely interrupted by the insistence on the part of several Cabinet members that the so-called loan, which entails no handling of real money, must be accompanied by a genuine advance of hard silver to the Government. Mr. Chang Hu, who fathered the consolidation scheme in the Cabinet, has resigned as a protest against the obstinacy of his colleagues. His resignation has not been accepted, however, and it seems fairly certain that before long the Cabinet will have to capitulate and endorse the consolidation without a cash advance.

When the terms of the suggested agreement with the Government were first published it was said that the Chinese loans totalled 70 millions and the foreign advances 26 millions. Many persons who had been tracing the hypothecation of the Salt surplus were surprised to find it swollen to such proportions. Less than a year ago it was the general impression that the total was about 20 millions. When Mr. Pan Fu was about to resign an official statement put the Chinese loans at 22 millions and the foreign loans at 18 millions. When the suggestion was made to the Consortium that that institution undertake the consolidation of these debts, Mr. Liang Shih-yi is said to have placed the total at about 74 millions, of which 23 millions were foreign. The loan then suggested was to have totalled 96 millions of which the Government, after bank discount had been subtracted, would have secured 16 millions for the New Year. Now the banks suggest an issue of treasury notes for 96 millions to meet obligations only with no free money for the Government. The discount is 16 per cent., but, subtracting this, there would still be over 80 millions for the creditors.

MANŒUVRES OF THE CREDITORS.

It would appear at first sight that the successive Ministers of Finance have continued to pile up debts against the Salt surplus by borrowing indiscriminately from the banks. As a matter of fact, this does not account for it all. It has not been so easy for the past three months to borrow indiscriminately, as anyone who has been aware of

the silver shortage will realize. What has happened is rather this: many creditors with poor security, or with no real security at all except the word of some Minister of Finance out of office and out of power, have used all their influence to have their debts secured by the Salt surplus and have sacrificed cheerfully their feeble hopes of high rates of interest for less interest on a better security. When it appeared that the Consortium might undertake the consolidation of the loans secured upon the Salt surplus there was naturally a veritable scramble to get upon this safe conveyance and the passengers have been increased again since the bankers clubbed together to unite their credits for mutual security and protection.

As opposed to the Government the native bankers naturally elicit popular sympathy. In this particular group, however, the vast majority of the banks interested are controlled by high military or civil officials, which accounts for the fact that they have been able to find places on the Salt omnibus. It is not only possible but probable that there are other creditors who have had their loans secured by the Salt surplus when they happened to have friends in office who have not been able at this season to have their interests included. One foreign creditor, for instance, whose claim on the Salt antedates those of many of the native banks, has discovered that he is only on the list to the extent of one year's service of his loan, with no provision whatever for future interest or amortization.

CONSORTIUM RIGHTS.

A number of questions have been asked here about this consolidation scheme for which it took some time to procure authoritative answers. Some are not answered yet. For instance many wanted to know whether the Consortium had definitely refused to consider the consolidation scheme and therefore whether the Government had the technical right to pledge the Salt as security. According to Clause 17 of the Reorganization Loan agreement the old Consortium, whose rights the new Consortium has inherited *in toto*, had the refusal of all Salt revenues as security. The Consortium has not definitely refused to consider the Chinese proposal, but has delayed giving a definite answer. The bankers admit cautiously that after lapse of a reasonable time the Chinese Government would have the right to interpret the Consortium's silence as a refusal to consider the Chinese offer. When asked to define "a reasonable time" one banker said that circumstances would have a bearing upon this, while another admitted that in his opinion the Chinese New Year was a "circumstance" which put an abrupt end to the Consortium's period of option.

Another matter of interest was the Consortium's reason for hesitating to take up a proposition which the local representatives of all the five groups are known to have

endorsed as a sound business proposition. In his address to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, Sir Charles Addis, according to press report, has said: "Pending unification of the country, the Consortium stands ready to deal with any well considered scheme for consolidating the Government's floating debt which it might be asked to undertake in co-operation with the Chinese banks." In spite of this statement, which seems to cover the recent consolidation suggestion, the Chinese Government has been unable to elicit a pointed reply from the Consortium.

THE JAPANESE LOANS.

The explanation is that Mr. Liang Shih-yi suggested a series of funding loans, while the Consortium holds out for one big all-inclusive funding loan. This latter proposition would include over 200 millions in foreign loans upon which has either defaulted or is in danger of defaulting. It would include for instance the two American loans and the grand total of the Nishihara loans, which alone amount to about 150 millions (silver), plus interest.

It has undoubtedly been the hope of the Chinese that a united China *vis-à-vis* to Japan in which the military party was subordinate to the civil government would eventually be able to repudiate these loans, which, for the most part, were unendorsed by any sort of a parliament and in some instances lacked even Cabinet approval. With the assembling of the list of obligations upon the Salt surplus, however, it has become apparent that the Chin Yun-peng Cabinet, during Mr. Ono's visit to Peking last year, established a precedent from which it will be difficult for China to recede. Mr. Ono got from the Chin Cabinet a confession that the debt to the three Japanese banks (the Industrial Bank, the Bank of Chosen and the Bank of Taiwan) was *bona fide* and was given a charge upon the Salt, covering interest on his loans, which amounted to eight or nine millions.

It seems inevitable, therefore, that any general funding scheme which the Consortium will be ready to consider will include all of the Nishihara loans, now held in what bankers call the "frozen" state by the three Japanese banks which have never been able to put a single bond upon the market.

PRIORITY OF CLAIMS.

The question of the suggested consolidated debt's claim upon the Salt surplus as security in the scale of priority has also agitated many breasts, though, for apparent reasons it is not troubling the bankers concerned. Subject to correction, the consensus of opinion seems to be that the Shanghai Mint loan is the first lien, Sir Francis Aglen's million and a half per month for the service of the internal consolidated loan bonds the second lien, the 14 millions in treasury notes issued just before Chinese New Year with Sir

Reginald Gamble's limited blessing the third lien, and the suggested consolidation scheme the fourth and last (by virtue of Presidential mandate) lien.

The virtue of the Salt surplus as security for the consolidated debt has only worried the amateurs. The Salt surplus, what with Tuchen raids upon the provincial collections, may be supposed to be a dwindling and uncertain commodity. It seldom exceeds five millions at best. The service of prior claims will amount to nearly two and a half millions and with the country unsettled it would not appear that the hypothetical balance was very good security for a loan of 96 millions. It has to be remarked, however, that the Salt surplus is first security for the consolidated debt until the Customs tariff increase becomes effective, after which this anticipated blessing will be first security and the Salt surplus second.

SIR CHARLES ADDIS IN PEKING

Address to Chinese Bankers: Consortium and Co-operation: China's Possibilities

Peking, Feb. 15.

Sir Charles Addis was the guest of the Chinese Bankers' Association this evening at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, where he delivered a most interesting address. Sir Charles referred to the part education would play in the healing of the unhappy divisions in China, but contended that the unity which every sensible patriot desired would not come until public opinion was ready for it and that would not be until the intellectual classes and the business men had joined hands. He commented most favourably on the remarkable increase in number and importance of native joint-stock banks and their co-operation with public finance, and indicated the Consortium's readiness to finance constructive enterprises, while it was ready to co-operate with Chinese banks in finding a solution for China's financial difficulties. But if the foreign and Chinese investor were to be attracted, he must be satisfied that he would receive the interest on the due dates and the ultimate return of his capital.

NEED OF FOREIGN SUPERVISION.

Since all experience of such transactions in China had shown that an effective degree of foreign supervision was indispensable, because China had not yet evolved a satisfactory system of control of public expenditure, he thought that the time had come for a frank exchange of views on this vital point, but he emphasized that such measures were merely temporary and would be relaxed as soon as possible.

Sir Charles Addis considered that the unification of the railway systems of China would be an im-

portant step towards co-ordination and consolidating the security which China had to offer for further borrowings.

TREMENDOUS POSSIBILITIES.

Sir Charles added that he was leaving China with a profound impression of her tremendous possibilities, which, as never before, were opening up this wonderful country with its unrivalled and largely undeveloped resources, its virile and sober population, its capacity for self-government, its traditions of law and order and its high standard of rectitude.

Sir Charles Addis concluded with the earnest wish that united China would assume the place among the nations to which she was called by her inherent greatness.—Reuter.

MURDER IN HANGCHOW

Mysterious Affair at a Gala

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Feb. 12.

Late on Saturday night when the crowds were watching the firework display in the old Tartar City by the West Lake, a shot was fired at a well dressed spectator which instantly killed him. The crowd was so dense that it was almost impossible to get near the body to find out what the trouble was. All your correspondent was able to learn was that the assassin had not been caught and that the victim was not identified. He had no card or letters on him when searched, though a roll of banknotes were found.

A TRUNK ROAD IN MAKING.

General Lu Yung-hsiang is sending 5,000 soldiers to make a road to Fukien. This is a step in the right direction, there being no roads of any description in the southern part of the province. The General is also advising the Chinese to redeem the loans on railways. A meeting was held yesterday in the Educational Offices with a view to raising subscriptions.

CHANG TSO-LIN MELLOWING

Manchurian War Lord Veering to Democracy

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Feb. 9.

A traveller from Mukden, who has had exceptionally good opportunities to absorb and digest the gossip in Chang Tso-lin's yamen reports that the Manchurian dictator has shown in his conversation lately a marked change of heart.

He is not only inclined to listen to discussions of representative government without impatience, but has been heard to say that the gradual introduction of democratic

THE DISCONCERTING GENTLEMAN

When Wu Pei-fu Ignored "Olo Custom"

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Feb. 8.

Wu Pei-fu is disconcerting to the Chinese official with the conventional official trend of thought because, while he is not simple minded, he is so astonishingly literal minded. Some of the Chin-putang leaders have recently discovered this to their cost. Just before Chinese New Year they put in the hands of one of their leaders—a gentleman who has been running frantically back and forth between Tientsin and Peking "to avoid the premiership," as he says—the sum of \$60,000 to be offered Wu Pei-fu as a present to his soldiery. In the letter which accompanied this remittance, the valour and patriotism of his soldiers were dwelt upon and the individuals who had subscribed to the fund professed to be rendering unsolicited tribute moved by no other thought than devotion to the ideals for which Wu's troops had fought. Naturally they did not expect the present to be accepted. They simply wished to establish a little moral credit in Loyang at no more expense than that of sending the money there and bringing it back.

The sad feature of this tale is that the money did not come back. Instead came a grateful letter from Loyang in which Wu Pei-fu remarked that he had been able to provide for his troops without the assistance of his patriotic friends, but that he had been observing with distress the dire poverty of thousands of families in the district about him, had felt that he ought to do something to relieve this distress and had been overjoyed to receive a sum of money which he could devote entirely to this end.

Tsao Kun, who is pathetically eager to keep the peace, is said to have sent Chang Tso-lin a car load of New Year presents, made up mostly of antiques, valued at \$150,000.

There is a persistent rumour in Peking's official circles to the effect that, since neither Chang Tso-lin nor Wu Pei-fu seem particularly anxious to fight, and since both the Fengtien and Paoting conferences seem to be working towards a compromise, that compromise will take the form of the recall of Tuan Chi-jui to official life.

institutions was essential to China's final redemption.

These signs of grace the yamen folk are now disposed to trace to the influence of his son, whose aggressively modern notions the elder Chang has always hitherto observed with indulgent amusement but which he now seems to be taking a little more seriously.

WU PEI-FU'S ATTACK ON PEKING

**Rumours of War—But Improbable:
Wu's Wasted Wires: Pitfalls
of Tuchun Politics**

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Feb. 5.

The rank and file in Peking are much excited by the anticipation of war. Even the Chinese press is inclined to foresee a struggle between the Fengtien and Chihli forces in the vicinity of Peking in the immediate future. The astuter politicians, however, see in the present situation only stalemate and are inclined to think that if a struggle is coming it will take both sides many months to prepare for it.

There has been a marked lull in Wu Pei-fu's telegraphic assaults upon the Government and Chang Tso-lin, so long silent, has at last come to the support of his creation in Peking and, together with his good friend Lu Yung-hsiang, is busy issuing counter challenges as fast as the telegraph administration can carry them. A cabinet secretary yesterday remarked casually that three more telegrams had come in. The first of Chang's wires, like the first of Wu's created a sensation in the capital. The multiplicity of them, like the multiplicity of Wu's messages, has taken the edge off the sensation to such a degree that the native press no longer finds space for them.

WU PEI-FU'S WASTED AMMUNITION.

Wu Pei-fu accused the Liang cabinet of direct negotiations with the Japanese, with the negotiation of foreign loans and with other similar offences, which, if confirmed, would have given him as good a cause in a war against Peking and Peking's military supporters as he had against the Anfuites in the summer of 1920. Unhappily for Wu Pei-fu's cause it would appear that the reports which reached him from Peking were distorted and that he was led to exhaust his telegraphic ammunition upon a cloud bank.

The culmination of the Shantung negotiations is generally conceded to be as satisfactory as anything that China could possibly expect if it were not, it would be possible to prove that the instructions which led to that culmination were sent from Peking five days before Liang is supposed to have endorsed a new policy with regard to the Shantung negotiations. There has been no loan, in the accepted sense, and the only loan project mooted after Liang's assumption of office was the consolidation of the various hypothecations of the Salt surplus by the Consortium, a task which the Chinese banks interested have since undertaken on their own account.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S UNDERGROUND WORK.

Secure in the knowledge that Wu Pei-fu wasted his ammunition,

Chang Tso-lin, who has no popular esteem or confidence to sacrifice, is now taking great delight in discrediting Wu Pei-fu in the sight of the nation. As we all know he challenges him to prove his charges against the Liang cabinet, and the people of Peking, thinking that they know Wu Pei-fu's character and believing that he will rather fight than confess himself wrong, are anticipating that he will answer Chang's challenge with an immediate movement of troops.

In this they are probably wrong. If Chang Tso-lin thought that his present telegrams would sting Wu into action, he would not send them. He knows that Tsao Kun is alarmed by the attitude of his quondam supporter towards Peking and is exerting all his influence to keep him quiet. To maintain the peace Chang Tso-lin himself has secretly used every agent whom he could coax or coerce into his service to dissuade Wu Pei-fu from an immediate movement of troops.

To his own following the Fengtien Tuchun confesses that his troops are too scattered, that many units are too little disciplined and that Manchuria is too unsettled to permit him to enter into a conflict with Wu Pei-fu's efficient and confident army.

His object now is not to provoke Wu to an immediate quarrel but to discredit him before the inevitable conflict comes.

WU PEI-FU'S MISTAKES.

Wu Pei-fu's staunchest admirers, loyal in their belief in the man's sincerity and good will towards the people of China and certain of his capacity as a soldier, confess that in the past year—approximately the course of his career as an administrator and as an independent politician—he has made many mistakes which smooth the way for the furtherance of Chang Tso-lin's present policy.

He has not won the loyalty or support of the people of the central Yangtze. He has got into weak and bad Tuchun company hoping to strengthen his position, but only weakening it. Whether wittingly or not he has allowed the Chinputang leaders to give the public the impression that they are his confidants and he their champion, thereby discrediting himself with every other political faction in China. He has failed to put forth a constructive programme which would have included the well defined aspirations of the people to provincial autonomy and local self-government and would have won him at least the neutrality if not the actual support of the South. And finally he has wasted his moral strength in a telegraphic assault upon Peking which, it is very likely that he will not be able to support with tangible proofs.

It would require too much space to review all these errors of omission and commission in detail. Suffice it to say that they furnish Chang Tso-lin with splendid material and that unless Wu Pei-fu reverts in the coming months to his original simple position of a soldier championing popular opinion

and abandons the sort of Tuchun politics in which he has had no schooling, but in which his rivals are past masters, he will find, when the conflict comes, that, whatever he himself may think he is fighting for, the nation will deem that he is fighting for Wu Pei-fu only and the moral support which he gets will be in keeping with this judgment.

THE PRESIDENT'S DILEMMA.

This situation is depressing and many of the best men in Peking are discussing it in despairing and disgusted tones, but there is another situation which brightens and amuses them for the moment. This is the grave discomfiture of President Hsu Shih-chang. The President's last and only political supporter in China is Chang Tso-lin and it would seem that his failure to support the Cabinet which Chang set up during his recent visit is costing him the confidence and respect of this last champion. Those versed in Chinese subtleties discovered in several of Wu Pei-fu's telegrams denouncing Liang Shih-yi that the real target was Hsu Shih-chang. The President was among those who saw himself the butt of these assaults. Though knowing that Chang Tso-lin was his last hope and prop, he was sufficiently intimidated by the knowledge that Wu Pei-fu was after his scalp to solicit indirectly the tendering of Liang Shih-yi's resignation.

It is apparent that Liang was incensed by this and that by way of retaliation he and his colleagues took their sick leave, thereby advertising to Chang Tso-lin that there was a rift in the Government for which he was sponsor. Wu Pei-fu demands that the Liang cabinet be dismissed *en bloc*. Chang Tso-lin insists that it be recalled to office *en bloc*. Liang Shih-yi and his colleagues refuse to relieve the President's embarrassment by resigning and insist that he must either recall them or dismiss them.

WORRYING INTO RESIGNATION.

Without a political friend, finding himself estranged from all parties and finding all parties, however, hostile to each other, deriving much amusement and no little satisfaction from his dilemma, the President is indeed worried, as well he might be. This situation is so satisfactory to all but the President himself that wherever one goes in political circles one hears the belief expressed that, by an unwritten and unspoken understanding, the big militarists and the big politicians are disposed to prolong the deadlock and prolong the President's discomfiture until they have worried him out of office. Officials who do not often risk their reputations in prophecy are saying that President Hsu Shih-chang will be out of office within three months.

PEKING, Feb. 8.—Dr. Philip Tyan, Minister to Havana and Panama, reports that it is necessary for China to enter into a new treaty with Panama.—Reuter.

THE FUTURE OF TSINGTAO

Speculation Rife as to the Possibilities: Prosperity or a Graveyard: The Great Test of China's Fitness

By Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Feb. 10.

There is much speculation here as to the effect the recent Shantung settlement will have upon property values, commercial investments and trade generally in Tsingtao and the Kiaochow leased territory. In foreign circles one hears equally shrewd and competent authorities express diametrically opposite views. Some are regretting that they did not foresee the settlement and make investments in Tsingtao. Their regrets are based on the assumption that the Japanese control of railway, Customs, wharves and what not was a monopoly and meant discrimination, and that with the removal of this control there will be free opportunity.

They also point out that the Chinese traders upon whom the prosperity of any Treaty Port depends in the last instance, have been deserting Tsingtao all through the past eight years and have been shipping Shantung products out of the province by other routes so as to avoid the use of the Japanese railway and the Japanese port. They assume that with Tsingtao under Chinese control, a market for international commerce, the Chinese patronage, which the port enjoyed during the German occupation, will return and that the place will "boom."

PROSPECTS OF DECAY.

There are others who believe that the port and the railway will now go to rack and ruin and that within a few years Tsingtao will be a graveyard. They say that the Chinese cannot and will not keep up the public works which make the port a port. They say that since the Japanese stopped the wholesale opium and morphia trade, the taxes upon which paid for their improvements, these improvements have stopped and they have been losing money on the administration even with the special appropriation of 20 per cent. of receipts from the Customs. Tsingtao restored to China will not enjoy this subsidy from the Customs. They indicate the efficient management of the railway by the Japanese with one hand and the pitiful condition of the Chinese managed railways in North China. They tell you that the Germans never cared whether they made money out of the port or not; that with the Germans Tsingtao was a political rather than a commercial investment, just as the Chinese Eastern Railway zone was with the Russians, but set in no such viring field as Manchuria. Remove the Government subsidy, whether German or Japanese, and Tsingtao will decay. These same topics are probably being discussed in Tientsin and Shanghai, and in Tsingtao itself, with considerably more interest and presumably with more knowledge.

CHINA'S ABSTRACT RIGHTS.

The problem which distresses foreigners most in Peking, whether or not they are commercial folk, is what will happen to the railway. The Chinese, when they are interested, are only interested in recovering it, which is laudable and should be encouraged, but which does not by any means solve the problem. It is the contemplation of the condition of such railways as the Kin-Han and the Kin-Sui which tempers our joy in the fact that China has an opportunity to acquire what is her's by abstract right. By abstract right the writer means what China as a nation is entitled to, in keeping with our Occidental conceptions of national sovereignty and independence, as opposed to what she has deserved or earned.

At the tail end of the peace conference China acquired or recovered many abstract rights which, concretely she had not earned, either through deserving efforts towards reform at home or through diplomatic conquests abroad. These rights were not given or restored to her through charity, but through the application to the East on the part of the other delegations of our Occidental theories of national right.

There is an influential foreigner in Peking with a serenely logical mind, who is convinced that China is decaying, that she is now in a hopeless mess and that her future is nil. Yet no question of China's abstract rights ever comes up that he is not on China's side, defending her rights as he would defend the rights of his native land on his native soil. If he were convinced that with the abolition of extraterritoriality he and his business interests, his friends and their business interests, would be hounded out of China through the gross maladministration of justice, he would nevertheless insist that extraterritorial jurisdiction was an intolerable tyranny and should be abolished, thinking all the while not of China's fitness or preparedness but of what his home folk would think of such an institution if it were imposed upon them by a stronger Power or a group of stronger Powers. This is a mental habit from which none of us in China can be wholly free and which must of necessity have a much stronger hold upon the judgement of the representatives of the Powers assembled in Washington who have never seen Chang Chin-yao's soldiers on the war path, who have never ridden on a local train on the Kin-Tan railway, who have never read the record of a Chinese law suit, who have never studied the high finance of a Tuchun government.

The foreign trained Chinese in whose keeping is China's diplomacy, whose diplomatic objective is face

rather than concrete advantages, know how to play upon the Occidental regard for abstract right and to lead all discussion away from the concrete question of China's preparedness, fitness or deserts.

After the Pacific Conference had settled down to doing justice to China, the Chinese got a great deal more than anyone anticipated they would get a month ago. Under the circumstances it is surprising that they did not get more. Had they got all they asked for China would either have been a howling wilderness within 10 years or she would have been quietly prospering under a commission of foreigners and under the protection of an army of occupation. As it is she has had a number of heavy responsibilities thrust upon her. If she lives up to them our conception of her abstract rights and her concrete rights—her worthiness in other words—will coincide and we shall all rejoice with her. If according to existing precedent and tradition she makes a grievous muddle of these responsibilities, our two conceptions of right—the imported sense and the acquired sense based upon experience—will be in conflict, and in our own hearts secretly and unwillingly, we shall begin to consider that heresy so repugnant to all of us who have been partly Sinoified, intervention.

CHINA'S GREAT CHANCE.

The one conspicuous field offered to China for proving her worth is Shantung, and the most vital thing in Shantung is the railway. If the Chinese people subscribe Mks. 53,406,141 within five years and purchase the Japanese interest it will most decidedly be a feather in China's cap; but if while purchasing the railway for China the people have not the foresight to provide in some way that the line shall not become a Tuchun's plaything and a delight for truculent joy-riding soldiers, they will not only have failed to acquire an asset for themselves and China, but will advertise to a reluctant world that while China had a perfectly good abstract right to the railway the Powers in turning it over to her have failed in their duty as executors to consider her concrete fitness.

By way of illustration, suppose that a man who owns a marble quarry dies leaving an heir in the person of a small boy. A relative, a grown man, produces a will by virtue of which the quarry is his so he commences to work it. The matter is taken to court where it is determined that upon the settlement of certain financial details the small boy should acquire the quarry. Abstract justice is satisfied, but if, having acquired the quarry, the small boy floods it with muddy water so that he may have a pond wherein to swim and whereupon to sail miniature boats, and if he eventually drowns himself in the useless lake that he has made of a useful quarry, public opinion would certainly hold the child's guardians guilty of having neglected their responsibilities and the court guilty of lack of foresight in

having failed to provide against the child's folly.

SAFEGUARDS REQUIRED.

No provision has been made to protect the Chinese people, who are preparing to purchase the Japanese interest in the railway, against the childish irresponsibility of the Chinese Government or of still more irresponsible governments in the future. This provision the Chinese people should certainly make. The subscribers should not regard themselves as detached subscribers but as stock holders in the Chinese Citizens' Shantung Railways Corporation. They should have their organization before they start to subscribe, their organization should stipulate that the total subscriptions should be reckoned as two-thirds of the stock, electing two-thirds of a board of directors, the other third to be appointed by the Government.

The present Government and most likely subsequent Governments would much rather erect a monument to the subscribers and cut their names on it, reserving the right to make the administrative posts political appointments which would please Peking and the Tsuchun. The subscribers should be sordid in this matter however, and show a preference for bond paper rather than marble as a memorial to their patriotism. They should insist that the existing railway zone should continue to exist as a soldierless zone. Their railway police should be a crack organization, paid directly and not through commanders, efficient enough to make anything less than a Division behave when travelling. In short a people's corporation should in all respects take the place of the foreigner and should operate the railway with the present efficiency of the railway as the minimum standard.

Nor should the people's organization sell out to the Government until every other railway in North China was as efficiently run as the best Japanese railway on Chinese soil. If the subscribers to the redemption fund can do something like this our conceptions of China's abstract and concrete rights will coincide.

A publication of the utmost importance to the seafaring and shipping community has just been issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs under the title of "List of Lighthouses, Light-vessels, Buoys and Beacons on the Coast and Rivers of China." So numerous are these that 75 pages are required adequately to describe them, their location, functions, occultations, etc., and for the further information of the reader a chart of the coast and rivers concerned is appended. A summary shows the total to be 1,495, made up as follows:—Lights, 192; light-vessels, 5; light-boats, 52; buoys, 276; and beacons 970. The information attached to each is copious, and the present edition has been corrected down to December 1 last. The price of the publication is \$1.

CONSERVANCY WORK IN KUANGTUNG

Interesting Report of the Work for the Year Ended June 30, 1921

The annual report of the Board of Conservancy Works of Kuangtung for the period of July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, is to hand and gives in concise form a well-summarized account of the execution of the Board's engineering projects and of the expenditure of funds for the fiscal year under review.

As stated in a brief introduction by Mr. Sun Fo, Director-General of the Board, in an undertaking of such magnitude and importance, the careful collection of data, the surveying and mapping of localities, and the framing and recasting of engineering plans to overcome local difficulties, were paramount, and the details had to be thrashed out to fit harmoniously with the complete project before a single stroke of construction was permitted to be initiated. This necessitated considerable time and thought and in most instances data had to be obtained at first hand, there being no stock of figures on which to draw.

CONFINING THE WATER TO THE RIVERS.

Through years of patient study of flood prevention in the province, it was found that the principal rivers had been permitted to ramify the delta regions uncontrolled, and that any superfluous water in the principal rivers will force its way into the branch channels to inundate the country which the latter penetrate. An endeavour is now being made to restrict the major volume of water to the principal rivers by the construction of systems of dykes, and such dams and gates as are necessary to regulate the flow into the branch channels to obtain permanent relief, such restriction increasing current velocities for scouring and dredging purposes.

Heretofore the principal work has been confined to surveying and planning, and the duties of the accounting department have been undertaken by the engineering department for the time being, but in due course it will be necessary to relieve the latter department of this extra burden in order that it may devote its undivided attention to its own duties.

SOME NECESSARY ADDITIONS.

The lack of a suitable office has been much felt, and the sum of Hongkong \$75,000 has been appropriated for the construction of an up-to-date building on a piece of land adjacent to the Canton-Kowloon railway station, presented to the Board by the Canton Municipal Authorities.

The scarcity of light-draught tow-boats for the transportation of materials has caused many difficulties, and in order to make it self independent of local towing

facilities, the Board has ordered a 100 h.p. crude oil towboat at a price of \$20,000.

The report gives particulars of the surveying work that has been carried on in connexion with the West, East and North Rivers and the Front Reach, and of the work executed in the making of dykes, flood gates, etc., on these rivers.

THE ACCOUNTS.

The statement of accounts shows a total expenditure of Hongkong \$428,806.41 during the year under review, leaving a balance of cash in hand amounting to Hongkong \$54,338.85. The chief item of expenditure was \$235,475.46 on the North River works, and other items include \$88,490.26 for East River works, \$72,452.54 for office upkeep, surveying and travelling, and \$30,581.74 for plant and equipment.

The report is accompanied by two useful and carefully compiled maps—one of the Canton Delta, and the other of the East River.

ANXIETY OF JAPANESE MERCHANTS

Government Policy the Root of Bad Trade Conditions

Tokio, Feb. 9.

The Japan Trading Association has made a written presentation to the leading members of the Imperial Diet in the Lower House regarding trade conditions. The document treats of the upward tendency of prices, the adverse condition of foreign trade and the growth of unemployment, all of which combine to create an economic depression which is causing general suffering.

The Trade Association claims that the failure of the Government to take hold of price regulation is responsible and it suggests that the way out of the present difficulty is by checking currency inflation, regulation of foreign exchanges, restriction of the protective policy and economy in consumption.

Japanese merchants are also complaining of the conditions of trade with China. They claim that Great Britain, the United States and India are recovering their pre-war business and Japanese trade is suffering. This, they contend, is particularly true of the cotton goods trade, which Great Britain is slowly but surely capturing.

The Government authorities will soon call a general conference of the cotton goods merchants in order to consider means to improve the situation.—Reuter.

A Kimono for Marshal Joffre

Tokio, Feb. 15.

Marshal Joffre visited Osaka today. He inspected the castle and visited the City office.

The Osaka Women's Association presented him with an embroidered kimono.

The Marshal was banqueted at the Public Hall. The city was decorated with flags.

Marshal Joffre leaves for Kobe this afternoon.—Reuter.

MISSION BUILDING ACTIVITIES

Substantial Development of Soochow University

A large amount of building and the development of property is being carried on at Soochow University at the present time and also in the city itself by the mission of the Methodist Church South. A hospital, which is costing a quarter of a million dollars, is in the process of completion and a new science hall for the University is being planned by the architect, Mr. J. H. Black. The science hall with equipment is estimated to cost \$150,000. A new dormitory is to be built also, at a cost of \$50,000. Plans have been made for the complete re-arrangement of the buildings so that, when completed, the campus will cover 100 mow and be of regular and convenient shape. The Middle School will be moved from its present site and re-built on a separate compound.

Besides these plans, an institutional church has been in the process of construction for about three months. This building is in the centre of the city of Soochow and has a large auditorium with a seating capacity of 750. It is built to fill the needs of whatever branch of institutional work is developed and, therefore, made on an elastic plan so that it may be enlarged at will. The president, Mr. J. W. Cline, is at home at present getting further funds to add to those already furnished the University for the work.

AT WUSIH.

Other interesting building work in progress just now is that at Wusih where an industrial school is to be built by the Methodist Mission in co-operation with the manufacturers of the city. The manufacturers will obtain land for a site and furnish it to the Mission at a nominal fee.

The Mission will then build and run the school. The idea is to allow the children to work half-time in the factories and attend school the rest of the time, where they will receive a common school education with special attention to manual arts. Mr. H. A. Vanderbeek, who was Dean of Civil Engineering in the Government Institute of Technology (Nanyang College) has given up that work to take charge of the school at Wusih. Plans are being drawn by Mr. Black.

AND SHANGHAI.

In connexion with the activities of the Methodist Church South Mission, it is learned that a part of their property in Shanghai which is on Quinsan Road is to be developed into a foreign apartment house on a plan which is new to China and one which will be greatly welcomed here. The building is to be six storeys high and to cover 300 ft. x 40 ft.

THE HUNDRED TRIBES OF S. W. CHINA

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ningpo, Feb. 9.

Practically all the foreign community of Ningpo turned out last night to hear a lecture by the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Carey, on "Native Life on the Burma-Yunnan Frontier," given at the Campo Club.

In his opening remarks as Chairman, Mr. Savage, the British Consul, explained that apart from the edification of the audience the object of the lecture was to raise funds for the equipment of a social room on the Club premises. After careful discussion the members of the Club had decided to dispose of the billiard table, now very little used, and to throw open the commodious room in which it had hitherto stood, for the use of the community on such public occasions as the present lecture. He then called upon Mr. Carey to deliver his lecture.

In the course of his duties in the Chinese Customs Mr. Carey had at different times been stationed at the trade marts of Mengtz, Szemao, and Tengyueh, all situated near the southeastern border of Yunnan. During his residence in this interesting region which is contiguous to the British possession of Burma on one frontier, and the French possession of Tonking on another, Mr. Carey had made a special study of the aboriginal tribes of the district. He had also taken a most interesting series of photographs of which lantern slides were shown. The lantern was operated by Mr. Hopkyn Rees.

Mr. Carey opened his lecture by exhibiting a map of Yunnan showing the location of these various stations and also the course of his travels in the district. He explained that apart from its proximity to foreign possessions the chief interest of the district lay in the extraordinary admixture of races to be found there. "On the one hand, the expansion of the Chinese Empire, which for centuries did not extend beyond the Yangtze River, and, on the other, the invasions to which India was periodically subject, combined to exert a pressure on the weaker aboriginal tribes of both countries, forcing them westwards and eastwards respectively, until they found shelter in the valleys and high ranges of Burma, Tonking and Yunnan, where they have struggled for and managed to maintain an existence."

Our knowledge of the ethnology of these districts is very incomplete but over 100 racial types have been identified, many of them widely different in physical characteristics, social customs and degrees of civilization.

The lecturer described and exhibited pictures of many of these types, including the Ch'eng-chia, Lolo, Woni, Puta, Penien, Akk'a, Mahe, Shan, Was, Yao, Miao, Kuai, Taungyo, A Chang, Yang-hsek and the Lisu.

The audience were greatly interested in the marriage customs of these various peoples, and other social customs. The lecturer's accounts of the exploits of the head-hunting Was and of the elephant-hunting Yao also excited great interest.

THE Diplomatic Corps in Peking is preparing to lodge a strong protest with the Government over the commandeering of the Salt revenue in Hupeh by General Wu Pei-fu, states the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce."

FEWER FIRES IN HANGCHOW

Insurance Companies and the Good Roads Movement

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Feb. 11.

The good roads movement is taking root in Hangchow. There is talk of an electric tram service from Wu-Z, three miles out from the northern wall, to the river head, a mile south of the city, making a line of about eight or nine miles in length. Quite a number of streets would need widening before the road could be built, but in many places fires have already aided the road widening. The road to Lin-yin Temple has been levelled and prepared for metalling. At present it is almost impassable after a few days of rain, but after a week of sunshine and treading by barefooted coolies the road is quite an improvement on the old flag-stone paving.

The people of Kiangkan, a suburb south of the city, are marvelling at the hydroglider that is skimming all over the river. It came from Shanghai by train and is proposing to run up Tsing-Tang to Chuchow-fu in six hours, the usual time by express boats being 4 days.

Chang Pang-yen, the Salt Commissioner is leaving for Peking to take up the post of manager of the Bank of Communications. Tu Zuan of the Customs is taking his place.

The end of the Chinese Year was not marked by any big fires in the city; the insurance companies have been let off lightly this time. The big fires here have been a blessing in one sense, they have widened the roads by 20 feet. It is a sight to walk along a newly built up street and see the many nice looking buildings that have been put up out of the proceeds of the insurance money. While on insurance matters it might be as well to point out the fact that a boycott of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co. is still being persisted in by the police. In August of last year the police forbade the agent to do business and warned all policy holders that they were not to insure with the China Mutual as the agent was not within his rights by having his office in the city. It is the old story raked up again. The Japanese were made to clear out some years ago and other foreign firms left the city, but, the agent of the China Mutual has not removed his sign board from his office and is trying his best to carry on.

ACCORDING to the "Shunpao" certain British interests in Hangchow have purchased land at Wuchang, built a race course thereon, and refused to pay the land tax. The British Minister in Peking is reported to have asked that the land be exempt from taxes, but the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is said to have refused.

THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA

Suggested Regulations for its Application: A Ministerial Apprehension

The Chinese Government is paying great attention to the resolution regarding the maintenance of the policy of "open door and equal opportunity" in China by foreign Powers, as announced at the Washington Conference. With a view to preventing any possibility of alien subjects eventually gaining a preponderant position in economic, industrial or other interests, Mr. Chi Yao-san, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has just submitted to the President a set of regulations comprising eight articles, imposing certain restrictions on foreigners residing and trading in the interior of this Republic, to be operative when the whole country shall be thrown open to foreigners for residence. They are as follows:—

I. Mixed Residence in the Interior. At first only provincial capitals and important commercial ports and other places accessible by steamships and railways, limited to a radius of 30 li (10 miles) in all directions, should be thrown open for mixed residence. This to be carried out in one year during which time an investigation commission should be appointed to study the question and complete preparations.

NO LAND OWNERSHIP.

II. Land Ownership.—Alien residents in the interior should have no right to own land; those who possess leasehold rights may exercise them within certain prescribed periods.

III. Prior to the abolition of extraterritoriality, foreign companies already established in China should register themselves in accordance with Chinese laws.

IV. Foreign companies whose head offices are situated in foreign countries and who have only appointed agencies in China should register with the Chinese Government the names of their agencies together with their articles of association.

CAPITALIZATION OF COMPANIES.

V. In the manufacture of raw materials with a view to their improvement, and in all companies, mills and factories which undertake the manufacturing of improved products, foreign capital, if any, must not exceed 50 per cent.

VI. Foreign subjects should have no right to own any forest or woodland. They may however invest capital in this industry and its accessory side-lines, to the amount limited in the preceding article.

VII. The present Mining Regulations have already permitted Sino-foreign capitalization and cooperation; but foreign shares must not exceed 50 per cent. in value of the whole capital. This restriction is identical with that

imposed in the two preceding articles. Since foreigners are already obeying these regulations, I suggest that they should remain in force after the abolition of extraterritoriality, in order to protect our interests.

VIII. In all special rights assigned to Chinese subjects alone by Chinese laws and mandates in agricultural, industrial and commercial pursuits, foreign subjects should be precluded from participation.

WERE CHINA'S RIGHTS SACRIFICED?

The above eight articles have been drawn up with the object of consolidating our position in the development of our industrial, commercial and other enterprises even after the "open door policy" is put into effect. But the translated version of Principle II of the 10 principles submitted by our three delegates before the Washington Conference on November 16, 1921, provides that all Powers that are parties to this agreement shall enjoy the right of equal opportunity in industrial and commercial pursuits, etc. Our delegate are understood to have declared that China would voluntarily agree to the adoption of this principle at all places in the Republic of China without exception. It becomes a doubtful question then whether we have declared away our power to throw open for mixed residence our interior towns one by one at our own will. As we have agreed to all the Powers enjoying the right of equal opportunity in industry and commerce, whether we may impose any restrictions or not is another question.

However, judging by the economic condition at present prevailing in this country, the opening of our whole country without any reserve whatever would prejudice our freedom of action in developing our industry and commerce. I think that our delegates should make an effort to rectify or modify their declaration if I read its meaning correctly, or we shall have no means of protecting our own interests.

CHIHLI'S WHEAT AREA

Unfavourable Prospects

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Feb. 8.

For two seasons the wheat crops in the metropolitan area have been unqualified failures. There has been no snow worth mentioning since the winter of 1916-17, and last year, by the time the Spring winds came up, the soil was reduced to powder and vast acreages of wheat throughout Chihli were dried up and blown away, roots and all. This season holds little promise. The few light snows, dry and powdery, have disappeared like Spring dust before the succeeding winds, not even moistening the surface of the soil. The farmers again say the country is drying up—or rather being dried up by

STUDENT'S CHRISTIAN FEDERATION

The Peking Conference

The Peking conference of the World's Student Christian Federation will have attending it delegates from more than 20 countries, and in addition will have a good representation of Chinese students. Places have been reserved for 500, of whom 150 will be women, and already more than 400 registrations have been received. It was expected that many schools in remote places would not be able to send students on account of expense and distance, but events have proved that schools everywhere have realized the importance of the occasion, and are making great efforts to find the necessary money; in many cases the students are raising the whole amount themselves. The theme of the conference is "Christ and World Reconstruction."

The Student Christian Movement all over the world has been a very real factor in rousing public opinion, in promoting the study of social and international problems, and in producing a literature on Christianity and its application which challenges the attention of students. In China where the student class, in the words of an English professor, has before it a task such as no other body of people in history has been faced with, it is easy to realise the value which a student Christian movement can be in building up strength of character and promoting social reform.

LEADERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Executive Committee is hearing from week to week fresh names of delegates from abroad who will attend the Peking Conference. Thirteen national movements have already sent word that their delegates are appointed; among these are France, Holland, Great Britain, Sweden, Australia, India, United States, Japan and Switzerland.

Dr. John R. Mott, the chairman of the Federation, and the leader of the conference, is a well known figure in international movements. In 1920 when men were wanted for work with the army in Poland and for repatriation of Russian prisoners from Germany, he sent a request to Oxford for 40 Rhodes scholars who would spend their summer holiday on the continent doing this work. Not much was known of the plan except that there was a need, and that Dr. Mott was the man who was trying to meet it but within 36 hours the 40 men had volunteered on the strength of Dr. Mott's name.

Dr. Mott has been much occupied during the last year promoting a Student Relief Fund for the benefit of the students of Vienna and other parts of Central Europe.

CAPTAIN R. C. Morton, former Mail S. S. Co. agent in Shanghai, has been appointed general manager of the U. S. Shipping Board in the Orient.

Heaven. The sins of the Government are being visited upon the people.

THE SITUATION AT CHENG TU

Strategic Value of a New Road: Presence of Rival Factions in the City

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chengtu, Jan. 15.

The Governor of the city, Liu Yu-chiu, recently announced that the new motor road to Kuanhsien is well under way, and that two $\frac{1}{2}$ of the road at the Kuanhsien bend is already completed. Work will start from the Chengtu end in the very near future. The new road is 18 Chinese feet wide and is being built of three layers of stone well pounded down with earth for foundation, and a good stone top will be the finishing surface.

This is good news. It has, however, given rise to much speculation as to why this road was started before the much used Chungking road. Some suggest that in spite of the oft repeated demand for a good motor road to Chungking, the military authorities in power do not really wish to see the road built for fear it will be of too great benefit to rival military factions with designs on the capital. On the other hand, many are quite free in suggesting that the new 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ road to Kuanhsien, will be of real value for a quick get-away to the mountains and inside country in case of military necessity. Of this we are sure, that the new road will be a boon to foreigners going to the mountains in the matter of quick transportation, but this benefit will probably be more than offset by the popularity of the mountain resorts being increased and consequently an increase in renting temple space and building bungalows.

AN OMINOUS LULL

Things are quiet in political circles at present, but the quietness is ominous. Some ex-leaders have recently arrived in town. Hsiong Keh-wu is back living in retirement and looking quite fit. Lai Hsin-weh is back, with many of his old friends with him. These two able generals will not likely remain long in inactivity or retirement. Last week a company of General Yang Tze-weh's troops came quietly into the city with an experienced officer. So really there are a number of rival factions here now, but as we have said everything is very quiet and innocent looking on the surface.

It is pretty evident that Liu Hsiang in Chungking is only Governor of the Province in name. He has no followers to speak of. There are many suggestions as to the new composition of parties. The most persistent is that Yang Tze-weh will be the new Governor, and probably Hsiong Keh-wu the new Civil Governor. It is possible that Liu Yu-chiu may be left in his position here as Weh Su Si Ling. Certain it is that no such

political tension exists as did formerly when General Liu Tsen-heo was the storm centre. He is far away in Shansi, but it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that he would return if the right conditions obtained for coalition in his favour. This is hardly possible, as he has not many warm friends among the present political aspirants.

OFFICERS COURT MARTIALED.

A rather exciting incident took place last week, when two young military officers, who attempted to purchase jewellery in the name of General Liu Yu-chiu, at the big Chieh Chiang jewellery establishment, were caught in the act with the goods on them. Their story was palpably weak, and representatives of the store soon ran them down after a visit to the General had assured them that the young officers were not sent by the General at all. The military authorities took the matter up and had a court martial on the officers finding them guilty. They were condemned to be executed. Then the enterprising shop proprietors had a photograph taken of the execution party, with the culprits bound and upon their knees in front of their executioners. Immediately after the execution, the photograph was hung in a conspicuous place in front of the big store as an advertisement and a warning to all and sundry what will happen if any thing of the sort happens again.

A POPULAR WEDDING.

The social event of the week was the marriage of Mr. Harry Frier, accountant of the C.M.M. and Miss Lily Grainger, daughter of the late Mr. Adam Grainger of the C.I.M. The Rev. G. E. Hartwell performed the ceremony in the presence of the British Consul-General. Dr. Parry of Chungking, uncle of the bride, was present and gave the bride away. A big reception was held afterwards at the Canadian school where the bride taught for five years.

Canton-Kowloon Train Pirated

Hongkong Feb. 11.

Pirates yesterday evening held up a third-class express train near Sheklung, on its way to Canton from Kowloon. They robbed the passengers and carried off the booty. No arrests have been made.—Reuter.

New I. C. Steamer

Hongkong, Feb. 14.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's new Yangtze steamer Kun Wo, left for Shanghai this morning.—Reuter.

Tom Tiddler's Ground

Tokio, Feb. 4.

According to official returns, money lost in the streets of Tokio during the past year aggregated Yen 90,000, of which only Yen 16,000 has so far been recovered.—Reuter.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK

The Business of Passing Likin Stations in the Interior

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kanchow, Ki., Jan. 28.

On a recent trip down the River it happened that on the boat on which we were, there was a considerable quantity of salt. This southern salt is not allowed to pass a certain place about 40 miles north of Kanchow, but any boats with a cargo, large or small, which are found south of that mark have only to declare that their cargo is for that town and all is O. K. It was so on this occasion, and all passed off well, but further down there was another likin station where they were so busy "doing it" that they really came on board to search, not content with the usual report of "empty." In their inspection they came across the fated article, and immediately there was loud talk and a thunderous protestation that this was government business and that such could not be tolerated (This was in answer to a few dollars which found their way into the searchers' hands).

The boatman was taken to the office and more of the office people visited the boat, just to see, but they incidentally took away some money; just a present. The outcome was that a sum of some ten odd dollars was passed to other hands and all was merry again. But be it noted that at that very town where this station is, there are several dozen shops and all sell this southern salt openly. How comes it there, and how does it pass so many salt barriers?

EPISODE OF THE HONEST MERCHANT.

Some weeks ago there was a gentleman in this city who was taking a boat load of fruit to the north of the province for sale. He was not used to the ways of these likin folks, and so arranged all his cargo in baskets, each one weighed and the weight written on it. So all was easy at the beginning, but as there has never been known a merchant who registered much more than half his cargo at any of these likin places, when he came to the one above named he was told that he would have to pay over again.

This dumbfounded him, and of course he refused. He offered to leave the whole cargo with the official and appeal to the higher powers, this overnight. I presume his coolness brought them to their senses, for next day they proposed to weigh the baskets, being sure of finding some extra to pay them for their trouble. As, however, they did not they allowed him to pass. It is possible that the official in question never once got a just and true paper of cargo before, and so it comes to this that if merchants were more honest, the officials would probably be so too. So after all which side is to blame?

EXHIBITION FOR FAMINE RELIEF

Striking Display by Students of Kiangsu: Work that is Better than Politics

From Our Own Correspondent.

Yangchow, Feb. 10.

The Fifth Normal School with its spacious grounds is being used during these days of the China New Year vacation to display products of student handiwork from all over Kiangsu Province, a chief object being to raise funds for famine relief. Tickets are purchased at the entrance and cost six coppers. The exhibit opened a few days ago and will continue until the 14th of this month. The event is creating unusual interest and attracts from 4,000 to 6,500 Chinese daily.

Visitors pass first into the main building of the Normal School, whose dormitory and class rooms have been turned over almost wholly to displays of all kinds. Here one may see pencil and charcoal drawings, paintings in water colour and oil, and embroidered figures, each piece containing the name of the student and the school he represents. High Primary, Middle and Normal Schools in Nanking, Chinkiang, Wusih, Soochow, Shanghai and other cities have sent pictures which cover the walls from table to ceiling.

Many drawings and paintings are copies of foreign pictures, but Chinese art is also well represented. Of particular interest are charcoal drawings of Abraham Lincoln, Huxley and Tolstoi. A portrait of Mr. Ren Wong-shan, principal of the Fifth Normal School, drawn by a student, Li Ting-yi, draws much attention. A series of coloured drawings accurately copied from text books of anatomy and physiology deserves mention. Along with these paintings and drawings by government students are scrolls with ink sketches or grass characters by men of prominence, among them Mr. John Chen of Nantungchow.

WOOD CARVING AND BIOLOGY.

Student talent as seen in this exhibit is by no means confined to paintings and drawings. There are wood carvings of all sorts, of Chinese characters on sections of bamboo, of a boy astride a water buffalo, of water wheels and figures treading them, of farm implements, ping-pong paddles, dumbbells and what not. Many neat dissections preserved in jars, of fish, frogs, insects and the like, give evidence of careful instruction in biology and zoology. There are specimens of birds, neatly stuffed and mounted.

While the work of government students is a large feature of the exhibit, industrial products of the cities and province also take part in the display. Yi Hsin on the Yangtze is noted for its figures moulded from fine clay abounding in that vicinity. Typical are these

of water buffalo, standing or lying down, allowing their riders to mount.

Wusih has an exhibit of clay dells, on sale in another building and appealing especially to the Chinese ladies and children. The figures are of characters well known to the Chinese. Many are gaily coloured, with long beard and whiskers. Very different from those is the figure, mounted on a piece of cardboard, of a ragged, sallow faced opium smoker lying with opium pipe in one hand, a long needle in the other, and oil lamp, tea pot and opium paste close at hand.

The Yangchow silk factory has a pretty display of cocoons and glossy skeins of the finished product. The Commercial Press of Shanghai is availing itself of a good opportunity to advertise, and goods from this company and the Chung Hua bookstore occupy three rooms. One room has a display of agricultural products, with glass covered cases arranged to show cotton seeds and the lint, the burr and the bowl; also series indicating by steps the making of linen thread from the leaf, of dye stuffs from certain leaves, and how tobacco and tea leaves are prepared.

THE SIDESHOWS.

After the visitor has completed the zigzag route through all the rooms, upstairs and down, of the main building, he steps out on the grounds where a dozen large and small mat sheds describe a semicircle. Some of these are tea rooms or restaurants and four, including the largest, theatres which depict the old and the new drama. A brass band of ten pieces, the players being inmates of an asylum for the poor in Chinkiang, furnishes music through the day. A musician in the theatre plays a stringed instrument with a tone strikingly resembling that of the human voice. A magician performs, and outside, actors draw large crowds.

Within the grounds and outside the entrance are toy and peanut candy stands, hot cakes with caraway seed being fried in grease at a copper apiece, and beggars that follow individuals with unusual persistence as many coppers are changing hands at the gate.

The proceeds of the exhibit, after the expenses of shipping, etc., will have been defrayed are to go to famine relief. Fully as important as the famine relief effort must be the educational influence which this exhibit, the largest ever held in this city, will exert on the public mind.

PEKING, Feb. 9.—At the banquet given last evening by the Chinese Government in honour of foreign Ministers at Peking, Mrs. Liang, wife of Premier Liang, acted as hostess and Miss Liang, Dr. W. W. Yen and others received the guests from start to last. There were some 70 guests present and the banquet was most successful. Premier Liang is still in Tientsin.—Eastern News Agency.

THE FAMINE IN NORTH KIANGSU

Relief to be Spent on Road Making and Canal Widening

Reports received in Shanghai indicate that the famine conditions in North Kiangsu and the Taichow District are as serious as ever and that assistance is urgently needed to save the inhabitants from starvation, while the situation in Anhui also needs immediate attention. A visit to the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee, 3 Hankow Road, will provide those interested with ample evidence as to the seriousness of the situation.

While the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee has already allocated \$200,000 to the famine regions of Anhui, it is arranging further relief from the money received from the Customs Surtax. Most of the relief will be in the form of grain and, where possible, for some project useful to the inhabitants of the district. Roads from Chinkiang to Ton Shuei (Hot Springs) and from Chinkiang to Nanking are projected and famine labour will be used. This, together with grain provided, will require about \$50,000.

SURTAX ALLOCATIONS.

The Committee is also assisting in the widening and deepening of canals out to the sea to carry off some of the flood-water, one condition being that two-thirds of the total cost of the work be raised by the Chinese.

There are large areas, however, where conditions are so serious that immediate relief is necessary, and the Committee is now sending supplies of grain to Taichow and Yen-cheng districts for distribution there.

Purchases of grain, the cheapest procurable, namely kaoliang, are being made in Manchuria through the offices of the Famine Relief Commission in Peking and Tientsin. The Committee is also purchasing inferior grade wheat flour and rice in the cheapest market.

The following list gives the allocations made in Peking of the balance of the Maritime Customs Surtax:—

Kiangsu 18 per cent. \$396,000; Anhwei 18 per cent. \$396,000, Hunan 11 per cent. \$242,000; Shantung 10 per cent. \$220,000; Hupeh 8 per cent. \$176,000; Chekiang 8 per cent. \$176,000; Kweichow 7 per cent. \$154,000; Szechuen 6 per cent. \$132,000 Shensi 5 per cent. \$110,000; Honan 3 per cent. \$66,000; Kiangsi 3 per cent. \$66,000 and Kansu 3 per cent. \$66,000.

The Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee in Shanghai is charged with the responsibility for distribution of the amount allocated to the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhui and Chékiang.

Dr. George Chien Hsu, the Christian Minister of Justice in Canton, has petitioned the Canton Government asking that legislation be enacted prohibiting the purchase and sale of slaves.

WILD WORK ON THE RAILWAYS

Havoc Wrought by Soldiers With Normal Traffic: Crying Scandal in the Land

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kaifeng, Ho., Feb. 4.

The assault on a foreigner by soldiers on the Lunghai Railway recently given in your paper is not an isolated instance by any means. Many of us who constantly travel by this railway and the Kinhan Railway could write a book full of similar cases in which the soldiers are always the aggressors.

Some day something very serious will happen, for this spirit is increasing.

On China New Year Day the writer was travelling from Chengchow to Kaifeng and when at the first station out from Chengchow the train was delayed for nearly half an hour. Upon investigation we found that 17 soldiers had boarded the train without tickets. There was no foreign ticket inspector on board that day, and the Chinese ticket collectors were endeavouring to make the soldiers pay by holding up the train. We heard one of the soldiers say, "Are we not public people, so should we not be allowed to ride free on China's railways?" One of the collectors retorted that this railway had not yet reverted to China. Then I heard the collectors discussing among themselves what should be done, and one said there was nothing for it but to suggest that the whole party might travel on a smaller number of tickets than their number required. Whether this was done or whether the soldiers evaded paying at all I did not gather, but the train soon proceeded on its journey.

FOREIGN SHOT AT.

Two or three days after, but east of Kaifeng, M. Noel Faury was ticket inspector on this same train. Proceeding with the ticket collectors along the corridor he came to a second-class compartment occupied by a "fu-kuan" of General Pao, who is in charge of the soldiers in this part of Honan. This officer was attended by one or more soldiers, who tendered a 3rd class ticket for their master. The inspector very properly told them that they should move into the 3rd class coach. The soldier insolently said, "We have a 3rd class ticket but are in a 2nd class compartment. Now what about it?" The inspector told them that if they wished to stay there they would have to pay the difference on the tickets. Suddenly and without another word the soldier drew his pistol and started blazing away. Needless to say the inspector and his associates made a hasty exit leaving the soldiers in possession.

But nothing will probably be done in this case, for the foreign administration are simply helpless

when they come up against the Chinese military. About two years ago a foreign inspector was shot at by a soldier in like manner on this same railway, and when he reported the matter to his superior authorities he simply got a rebuff for his pains, and, so the report goes, he was told he ought to know better than to press an officer for his ticket.

DANGEROUS FOR TRAVEL.

The demoralization that is being engendered on the railways by such a state of affairs can easily be imagined. On the Peking-Hankow railway there are only two trains a week that foreigners can safely travel by; on the others they may look for trouble. During the last three months the writer has travelled several times on the daily expresses of the Peking-Hankow railway, and more than once has seen soldiers without tickets occupying sleeping berths, while civilians holding tickets were not only unable to obtain berths but had to find a seat in the dining car or even in the 3rd class coaches. As for the dining cars, many times have I had to wait until a seat was vacant, the whole of the car being occupied by ordinary soldiers and their relatives.

THE FAMINE IN HONAN

Situation Acute: More Than Half The Animals Dead: Girls Sold for a Dollar

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kaifeng, Ho., Feb. 12.

The famine situation in eastern Honan has become very acute. More than half of the animals are dead and girls are being sold for a dollar each.

The International Committee is concentrating on labour relief—especially road making and river excavating, and 70 li of river and 140 li of road have already been constructed, while a further 550 li of river and 1,750 li of roadway are projected.

PHILIPPINE POLITICAL TANGLES

Bond Issue Recommended by Governor of P.75,000,000

Manila, Jan. 25.

A total bond issue of 75,000,000 pesos is recommended to the Philippine Legislature by Governor-General Wood in order to rehabilitate Philippine finances. Of this amount, according to the Governor's plan, 45,000,000 would be borrowed direct from the United States Treasury, without further security than the Philippine Government's promise to pay. This part of General Wood's recommendations has been approved by the Senate. Some Senators have objected to the proposal on the ground that it

would unduly increase the American hold on the islands, and prove another obstacle to the much cherished "independencia" programme. Speaker Osmena, who, since the resignation of Mr. Manuel Quezon as president of the Senate, is the virtual "boss" in island politics, is believed to favour the Wood plan, however. Indications are that nearly all of General Wood's proposals will be rushed through the legislature at the end of the session. This, it is pointed out, will eliminate much debate and block attempts to reconsider.—Reuter.

Islands' Need of Money: Reluctance for Responsibility

Manila, Feb. 1.

The tangled situation in Philippine politics has been further complicated by the resignation of the Speaker, Mr. Osmena as president of the Nacionalista party, which was accepted a few days ago. At present no one is willing to predict what new party alignments may take place, or whether General Wood's programme to rehabilitate the finances of the islands will be enacted into law.

Senator Quezon apparently has fully committed himself to the plan to form a new party. He is now attempting to obtain the support of General Aguinaldo, leader of the insurrection against the United States. Aguinaldo's backing is thought to be essential to Mr. Quezon, as the former still has an immense following among Filipinos of all classes, and particularly the veterans of the revolution.

There has been some talk of forcing Mr. Osmena into retirement and bringing Mr. Quezon back to the Nacionalistas, in a final endeavour to prevent a split in the party which has ruled the island for so long a time. The general opinion seems to be, however, that Mr. Quezon has gone too far to return to the Nacionalistas now, even if he wished to do so.

Every indication, however, points to a hot fight at the coming elections. What is felt to be of more importance, however, is the fate of Governor General Wood's project to increase the debt limit of the islands to \$73,000,000 (U. S. Currency). All who are in touch with the financial situation state that if this is not adopted, the islands will be in a precarious position.—Reuter.

This Late Sir Henry May

Hongkong, Feb. 16.

The Legislative Council to-day passed a resolution, stating that it had received with profound regret the news of the death of Sir Henry May. In expressing its deep sympathy with Lady May and her daughters in their bereavement, the Councillors desired to record their sense of the most valuable services rendered to Hongkong by Sir Henry May during his long and distinguished career in the Colony.—Reuter.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE REDS

Official Story of the Successful Rising in the Maritime Province: Freed from the Bolsheviks

Peking, Feb. 9.

The following account of the "White" rising in the Maritime Province is a translation from a recent issue of the official gazette of the Vladivostok Government:

The rising of the "Whites" commenced at Suchan.

On November 7 the liberation of Suchan from the "Reds" was begun by the capture of Vladimiro-Alexandrovsk. A detachment of 200 White Partisans suddenly attacked the village of Mikhailovka and took it from the Reds. Thereafter, on November 7 and 8, with the aid of reinforcements, they cleared of Reds the whole of the valley of the river Suchan. In these two days the Whites captured two machine-guns and a number of rifles.

About the same time another group of White Partisans occupied Olga by a night attack. The garrison, consisting of regular Soviet troops including several Korean communist detachments, made a strong resistance but were soon compelled to withdraw. A great number of rifles, several machine-guns and a 47 MM. gun fell into the hands of the Whites. The Reds lost about 100 killed in this attack.

On November 19 White detachments arrived unexpectedly at the village of Novizkaya (Suchan district) where they were joined by a large number of the local peasants.

After a rapid advance, the Partisans at 11 a.m. of the same day occupied the villages of Nicolaevka and Frolovka, where they were joined by a considerable part of the local population.

Alarmed by these activities, the Reds with 600 men and machine-guns tried to take Frolovka, but were driven back by the Whites and retreated to the village of Sergeievka. Early in the morning of November 20 a White detachment, supported by the local population, occupied Sergeievka. The Reds made a counter-offensive two versts north of Sergeievka, but this effort was quickly crushed and the Reds retreated towards Anuchino.

A Red Korean battalion which had taken part in the fight and was withdrawing in the direction of Molchanovka was outflanked and pushed towards the river Eldagou.

PRIAMUR CLEARED.

The Habarovsk command, becoming alarmed by the development of the White movement, decided to mass strong forces in the region of Anuchino, and for this purpose at the end of November transferred several battalions with artillery and machine-guns to Anuchino.

These measures, however, proved unsuccessful. The peasants at Anuchino, observing the success of

the White movement, joined the Whites in large numbers. They drove back the Reds, and on November 24 the last Bolshevik post on the territory under the Priamur Government, namely at Anuchino, fell.

The defeat of the Bolsheviks at Anuchino was complete, the Whites taking four guns, ten machine-guns and about two thousand rifles. Thereafter the Whites captured Rudakovka, Coreievka and other villages in the neighbourhood, and finally on November 26 in the region of Murievka (60 versts northeast of Anuchino) seized the supply base of the Reds, thus completely driving the Reds out of the Anuchino district.

The success of the Whites had a great influence on the attitude of the village population. Large numbers of volunteers joined their ranks, and the rifles captured from the Reds made it possible to arm the volunteers.

CHITA NEXT.

The struggle then passed on to the territory of the Chita Government.

The success of the Whites forced the Red command to commence preparations for the evacuation of the administrative and rear military institutions from Habarovsk, but events followed with such rapidity that the scheduled plan of retreat, as was afterwards ascertained, could not be carried out.

On December 1 information was received in Vladivostok that the insurrection movement was spreading to the Iman region.

The population at Iman rose against the Reds, the inhabitants of several villages in the neighbourhood taking the initiative. The peasants of Rakitnoye and Kotelnikovo joined the White detachments operating in that district, and absolutely wiped out the Red force sent against them.

The mobilization of the local population which the Reds tried to accomplish by making it compulsory for each settlement to furnish a definite number of men was unsuccessful. Threats of punishment had no effect and the peasants continued to arrive in groups at the camps of the Whites. Ussuri station was occupied.

THE FALL OF IMAN.

On December 2 the representative of the Priamur Government in the Spassky region moved to Ussuri station, and finally on December 4 the Partisans took Iman. Later the station of Bikin was occupied with the support of a Red detachment which had come over to the side of the Whites.

About this time the White movement in the Maritime Province began to acquire a broader and more organized character.

The almost simultaneous fall of Iman and Bikin, situated more than 100 versts to the north, bore witness to the fact that the whole of the population of the Maritime region under the Chita Government was yearning for release.

From every side reports began to come in that the peasants had organized themselves into detach-

ments and were "liquidating" the remnants of the Red battalions.

In the region of Vladimiro-Alexandrovsk the village population under the leadership of ex-non commissioned officers organized armed detachments to oppose the remnants of the defeated Reds wandering about in the district. The mobilized Red troops began to come in, singly and in groups, from forests and hills and surrendered to the Government Militia.

CAPTURE OF HABAROVSK.

In the regions cleared of the Bolsheviks, life began to assume its normal course. The miners at Suchan commenced work.

On December 15 Kotikovo was taken by the Whites, also the station Viazemskaya. Many wounded, several machine-guns and supplies were captured at the latter place.

On December 18, after a great battle, the Whites occupied the station at Hor, forced the Reds by a series of attacks from their positions and took the station of Verino (45 versts from Habarovsk). During these battles three echelons, with a large quantity of railway, telegraph and telephone material were seized. This equipment had been dismantled by the Reds during their retreat, with the intention of removing it to Habarovsk.

On December 21 the Whites took the station of Korfovskaya; on the 22nd, at six p.m. they occupied Habarovsk. The attack on Habarovsk was made from the front and west by flanking columns which, after defeating the Reds at Vladimirovka, where the Reds lost many wounded and two guns in good condition, made a rapid advance on the village of Pokrovka and cut off the retreat of the Reds to the west.

Two hundred prisoners, 14 guns, several machine-guns and many trainloads of military supplies were seized at Pokrovka.

The first reports received from Habarovsk state that the Red detachments, Commissars, Communists and persons connected with the Reds fled in two directions—partly towards Blagovestchensk and partly to the hills in Chinese territory.

When the Reds left Habarovsk at midday on December 22 the station at Habarovsk was set on fire by order of the Red Command. The railway, church and hospital were blown up and several buildings adjacent to the railway station were burned down.

On the railway three locomotives were found blown up and about 100 carloads of military and Government property were burned.

The railway line was quickly repaired.

On December 4 Iman was freed of the Bolsheviks and on the 5th, regular railway communication with Mian was restored.

REDS RETREAT IN PANIC.

Thanks to the artillery captured from the Reds the White detachments were considerably strengthened (in the fight at Novokrasnoyarsk five guns were taken by the

Whites), and on December 8 information was received in Vladivostok that the insurrection movement was spreading to the Habarovsk region. On December 13 the main force of the Whites was about 100 versts from Habarovsk.

The Reds in their retreat along the railway destroyed the bridges and railway buildings. A bridge, across the river Bikin, was blown up and the Reds carried out wholesale robberies on the local population. All supplies were taken from the villages and the population was threatened with starvation.

Separate groups of the Reds, which had been unable to reach the railway line and join the main force, retreated in panic from one village to another, seizing horses by force and leaving behind many wounded and frostbitten people. Their small detachments were destroyed by the infuriated populace.—Reuter.

THE SIBERIAN CAMPAIGN

Flank Movement by Reds

Vladivostok, Feb. 13.

Owing to Habarovsk being badly situated strategically, the Whites have withdrawn from the town temporarily to safer positions in the south, in expectation of a Red attack on their left flank.

General Gutter with part of the Fifth Soviet Army and General Serischeff with the Chita forces, are outflanking Habarovsk. There has been no fighting as yet, but the Kappelists' position is critical, owing to the severe shortage of arms and munitions.

The Japanese are inactive and indifferent. The sympathy of the peasants is with the Whites.—Reuter.

WHITES' STRONG POSITION.

Vladivostok, Feb. 14.

Reliable information from Habarovsk indicates that the Vladivostok Government's position there is very strong, largely owing to the able administration of General Moltchanov, whose moderate methods have won the sympathy of all classes of the population.

The situation at the front is quiet and unchanged. The Whites have consolidated their position so strongly that half of the army is enabled to rest.

The Japanese continue cold and indifferent towards the Vladivostok Government rendering it no assistance in its present financial difficulties.

The loan has not materialized and the rental of the fisheries has not been paid.—Reuter.

GENERAL Ho Feng-ling, Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang, has given instructions to local Chinese officials that preparations be made for the spring sacrifices to Confucius on the second day of the second moon.

JAPAN'S MILITARY FORCES

Necessity of Reduction Admitted by War Minister with Qualifications

Tokio, Feb. 3.

What must be regarded as one of the most interesting developments in the present session of the Diet is the War Minister's admission of the necessity to curtail the military forces.

Replying to a question in the Lower House, General Yamanashi said that the Government was most seriously considering a curtailment of the army without sacrificing its efficiency.

The extreme conservatism of the War Office has for some time past tended to alienate public opinion, which, tendency became particularly noticeable after the close of the Russian War, and since the European conflict ended has grown into a feeling bitterly antagonistic to the military authorities. To this feeling it seems evident from the Minister's announcement that the military leaders are no longer indifferent.

There can be no doubt that the announcement will be received with marked satisfaction in many quarters, where a very real disappointment was felt at the failure of the Washington conference to effect any limitation of land armaments, and where the initiative of the Kokuminto in this direction has had a very hearty endorsement.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PRIVILEGE.

Side by side with the War Minister's statement, however, must be placed his remark in the House of Peers, a remark which shows that he and those he represents are as conservative and unyielding as ever. Replying to a question on the temporary assumption of either of the national defence portfolios by a civilian, General Yamanashi expressed himself as strongly opposed to that arrangement, basing his stand on the provision in the Imperial Constitution which allows the Minister of either War or the Navy to approach the Throne without consulting his colleagues in the Cabinet. Called in Japanese *ibaku joso*, this privilege which is peculiar to the heads of the two departments of national defence, is technically understood to be the outcome of the Imperial prerogative of supreme command of the Army and the Navy. Broadly speaking, this privilege may be exercised at any time, but during Prince Ito's regime it was generally understood to come into force only in time of war.

MILITARY ORDINANCE No 1.

The provision itself was familiar to special students of the Constitution, but practically unknown to the general public, who were much surprised at the time of the first Saionji cabinet to see published in the Official Gazette an ordinance entitled Military Ordinance No. 1. It was not the content, so much as

the form that attracted attention, and it was at once realized that the then War Minister, General Terauchi, had used in time of peace a privilege which no Minister had dared to use in the lifetime of Prince Ito, and that the Cabinet as a whole was powerless against the military clique.

Since that occasion the Army authorities have had frequent recourse to this form of ordinance, but their example has not, except on one or two occasions, been followed by the heads of the sister service.

The reply of General Yamanashi, based on the precedent established by the late Count Terauchi, is generally regretted as seriously offsetting the favourable impression made on people's minds by his promise in the Lower House to put into effect such curtailment of the land forces as circumstances warrant.—Reuter.

Feb. 4.

The attitude of the War Minister, as indicated by his opposition to the assumption of the national defence portfolios by a civilian as a breach of the special constitutional privilege accorded to the service ministers, continues to hold the attention of the political thinkers of the country, who do not, however, regard it as wholly representative of the opinion held by military men throughout the country.

It is a well-known fact that when the question came up of Mr. Hara's taking over the Naval portfolio during the temporary absence of Admiral Baron Kato in Washington, it was due to the good offices of General Tanaka, the former Minister of War, that the opposition of the present holders of that office was overcome and a Cabinet crisis averted.

This fact alone is regarded as sufficient evidence to show that all military men are not of the ultra-conservative type, but that there are some with much broader ideas and a more progressive outlook.—Reuter.

Japanese Parliament in an Uproar

Tokio, Feb. 15.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, when the Budget for the present fiscal year was brought up for debate, both the Kenseikai and the Kokuminto Parties refused to approve of it and opposed the Government party so fiercely that the chamber at last fell into confusion, a disturbance being created as has been rarely witnessed. In the turmoil, an M. P. of the Kenseikai Party was knocked down senseless. Members of the Kenseikai and the Kokuminto Parties left the chamber in a body prior to the vote being taken, and left the Seiyukai Party alone to vote. The budget thus passed the House of Representatives without even one vote against it, the total number of votes for it being 251.—Eastern News Agency.

FOUR WEEKS OF THE SHIPPING STRIKE

**170 Steamers Tied up at Hongkong: River Traffic Paralyzed:
Immense Losses Resulting: Commodity Prices Risen:
Travellers Marooned: Canton the
Centre for Negotiations**

Hongkong, Feb. 10.

The position at the end of the fourth week of the seamen's strike is as follows: One hundred and seventy steamers, the majority of which are British, aggregating over 250,000 tons are tied up. Ocean-going traffic is partially stopped and river traffic excepting junk trade, is completely paralysed, inflicting colossal losses on the ship-owners, merchants and producers in South China.

Transport workers are conveyed in Government motor-lorries and are working under armed naval and military guards. British and American subjects from the civilian community are enrolled as special constables and patrol the waterfront, while Indian soldiers patrol the Kowloon suburbs.

The prices of commodities have risen, but a shortage of essentials in Hongkong is not apprehended, owing to the prohibition of the export of flour, rice and coal except by special licence. The shortage of rice, coal and kerosene oil in Canton is causing apprehension amongst the Chinese authorities and the accumulation of silk cargoes at Shameen is embarrassing producers and exporters.

The hotels are full of marooned travellers and ship's officers.

INTIMIDATION OF TRANSPORT MEN.

Owing to the strikers' campaign of intimidation of transport workers, the Government raided and closed altogether the headquarters of four guilds. Strikers numbering about 10,000 have proceeded to Canton whereto the venue of the negotiations has shifted.

A public meeting of Chinese merchants and all the leading Chinese associations resulted in a delegation being sent to Canton to interview the strikers who stipulate as conditions precedent to negotiations the reinstatement of the Union's headquarters at Hongkong and immunity from punishment of any member of the Union.

FIRST CONDITION OF DISCUSSION.

While promising the registration of the Union, but under a different name, the Government insists on the necessity of the strikers' publicly disclaiming attempts to intimidate the transport workers and other workers in Hongkong, undertakes to give a safe conduct to the strikers' delegates who are going to Hongkong with a view to negotiating and offers to appoint a board of arbitration consisting of two Europeans and two Chinese not connected with the Government or with shipping interests, and presided over by a Government officer with judicial experience.

The allegations that the Canton Government is morally supporting the strikers is denied by the "Canton Times" which is the mouth-piece of the Canton Government.

The suggestion is being discussed in responsible quarters that white crews should replace the Chinese on all ocean-going steamers with terminals at United Kingdom ports.—Reuter.

Shipowners' Offer to be Renewed Hongkong, Feb. 10.

The ship-owners have decided to renew their offer of increases in the seamen's wages on the following scale: river steamers, between 15 and 25 per cent; coasting, 12 per cent.; Java, Pacific and European lines, 7½ per cent.; Australian, 10 per cent.—Reuter.

Hopes of Conciliation

Hongkong, Feb. 14.

Advices from Canton encourage the belief that more conciliatory counsels are prevailing in the strikers' headquarters and that if some compromise is possible regarding the reinstatement of the Union at Hongkong, the seamen's return to work, pending arbitration, can reasonably be expected.—Reuter.

R.M.S. Monteagle Leaves Hongkong

While the messages received privately in Shanghai on Monday did not suggest any important advance in the strike situation, there was an optimistic tone conveyed in several of them. One telegram of considerable importance was received by the Canadian Pacific agency, and contained the announcement that the R.M.S. Monteagle was to leave Hongkong this week and proceed to Shanghai, she having secured a crew. There is also reason to think that a change of feeling is coming about at strike headquarters in Canton.

Apparently Chinese in Shanghai interested in southern trade are getting tired of the strike, for the local Swatow Guild has telegraphed to Hongkong and Swatow urging an early settlement. They state that the seamen should accept arbitration and that the companies should agree to increase the wages of the men.

A LOCAL FLYING DUTCHMAN.

In furtherance of the campaign being waged by the Chinese press on behalf of the strikers in Hongkong, the "Sinwanpao" printed yesterday a remarkable story about a new ship arriving in Shanghai, manned by Kuangtung and Fokien seamen, who were to leave her immediately upon arrival in Shanghai and be replaced by non-union men recruited in Hongkong, the latter to be paid 50 per cent. higher wages. The mythical vessel, said to be one of the Pacific

Mail S. S. Co.'s fleet, which has never before been on the Far Eastern service, is christened the Tipon, and said to be bringing 200 passengers and the U. S. mail.

REPORTS IN HONGKONG.

The latest number of the "South China Morning Post" to arrive here contains a number of readable items in connexion with the position. An interesting story, it says, is that some strikers (stewards are mentioned) have returned to work on ships. They had "passports" in the form of cards signed by a woman. The lady is said to be an official of the Kuomintang in Canton, who achieved some notoriety in the revolution.

Another story is that fishing junks bringing supplies to Hongkong were turned back by a gunboat, the commander of which presented as his authority the card of a very prominent Canton official.

If these tales are true they shed light on the political backing of the strike. But a visitor from Canton pooh-poohs the suggestion that Canton organized the thing from the beginning. "You probably got their backs up," he said, "sending those steamers up. I hear one of them was only allowed past the forts when an assurance was given that she was 'a visiting man-of-war' and of course that precluded her taking any cargo. Had she been sent in the ordinary way there would have been no trouble."

One can scarcely imagine office staffs handling cargo in Hongkong, although it happens in strike times elsewhere. It has, however, been done in one or two instances. Jardine's staff transhipped some goods on Thursday, and in another case the manager himself turned out and helped take goods from ship to godown.

THE NUMBER OF STRIKERS.

The number of strikers, including seamen, coolies and tallymen is at present estimated at about 40,000, half of whom may have gone to Canton.

Shanghai Chinese and the Strike:

A Proposed Organization

At a meeting of the Cantonese Provisional Merchants' Guild, reported in the Chinese press on Tuesday, it was decided to draft a letter to be sent to the local shipping companies to the effect that consignees would hold the shippers responsible for delay in the delivery of perishable cargo caused through the seamen's strike in Hongkong.

On Monday two representatives of labour organizations supporting the seamen on strike in Hongkong interviewed an official of the Municipal Police. The delegates were given to understand that the authorities would countenance the organization of various bodies in sympathy with the aims of the men, but were warned that immediate action would be taken against any movement threatening the peace and good order of the Settlement.

The Shanghai Labourers' League has sent a gift of \$1,000 towards the relief of strikers in Hongkong.

A Hongkong telegram to the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" states that unions of mechanics in Canton held a meeting during the week, the outcome of which was the modest demand that the tariffs be increased on the Canton-Kowloon, Canton-Hankow and other railways, and the surplus receipts thus obtained appropriated to strike funds at Hongkong.

An "Escape" from Hongkong Harbour: Arrival of Ningpo Crews in the Colony

Private telegrams received on Wednesday in Shanghai from south China indicated that the strike position was unchanged. The C.N.S. Ichang arrived outside of Hongkong harbour on Tuesday afternoon with the Ningpo crews for the two vessels on board, but up to the time of writing no intimation had been received as to whether or not these had been transferred to the vessels on which they have undertaken to serve.

One of the most interesting telegrams that have been received in Shanghai since the declaration of the strike reported that the C. M. S. Hsinwah, which had been held up in the Colony from the beginning, skipped out of the harbour on Tuesday morning and should arrive here on Saturday. The vessel, which had discharged all her cargo for Hongkong and had taken on cargo for Shanghai, is under the command of Captain Sangster, who recently returned from Home leave. Details regarding the "escape" of the vessel are lacking but it is believed that she had on board a crew which refused to be intimidated.

In the meantime, it is understood that secret service agents are trying to recruit 500 Ningpo seamen locally at a salary, it is stated, of between \$1 and \$1.20 a day.

CHINESE REPORTS.

The following items appear in the local Chinese press, and should be taken with reserve:—

Dr. Wu Chao-chu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in Canton, has intimated to the British Consul-General in Canton that the act of the Hongkong authorities in prohibiting the export of rice, coal and flour from the Colony is one contrary to the friendly relations now existing between Canton and the British authorities.

Hongkong telegrams state that a termination of the seamen's strike is in sight and hundreds of seamen have returned from Canton.

A Sanguine Telegram

From a telegram received on Thursday by the China Merchants S. N. Co., it appears that it is nearing a settlement, representatives of the Seamen's Union and the shipowners having met on Wednesday to discuss the situation.

Another telegram stated that the seamen have decided to wait for another week to see whether or not there are any chances of a settlement. Should there be none, they propose to restore inland commun-

ication. Exactly what this means it is difficult to say.

The Cantonese seamen have telegraphed to the local Ningpo Association asking that steps be taken to prevent the recruiting of Ningpo seamen. They state that this recruiting is selfish and only tends to break up the organization of the Cantonese, therefore all support is called for.

The China Mail str. China left Hongkong with a Ningpo crew at noon on Wednesday and is due here, for San Francisco, this morning. The R. M. S. Monteagle also left Hongkong on Wednesday afternoon and should arrive here at 6 o'clock this evening.

CHINA'S BAROMETER PORCELAIN

How the Kilns of Chintehchen Reflect the Political State of China

From a Correspondent.

Nanchang, Ki., Feb. 8.

In more than one sense Kiangsi is the barometer for China. No matter how distant or how near a storm of wind or rain may be, it is registered immediately in this wealthy province. The slightest movement of the barometer influences the trade and commerce of Kiangsi.

There are very few provinces that can make the claim of supplying the whole of China with one particular commodity. The great porcelain industry of Kiangsi supplies the whole republic with its teacups, rice bowls, and vegetable dishes. This one industry alone makes Chintehchen known in every part of the country. Merchants come from Kansu in the north and Canton in the south to make their yearly purchase of pottery. The orders come in, the furnaces begin to roar, and money circulates freely. There is a slight lull, the merchants fail to come, the potteries close down, money gets scarce, and Chintehchen concludes there is trouble somewhere in the country. The dimension and location of the political or military disturbance are very soon known in this great industrial centre. The Sincere Co., the Wing On Co., and other large Shanghai firms have agents in Chintehchen; New York and San Francisco also send their merchants there: in this sense, therefore, this pottery centre feels very acutely any financial or political upheaval. Porcelain is one of the very few things that will not stand any knocking about.

AN ENORMOUS REVENUE

The whole trade of Chintehchen depends entirely upon the appearance of the merchants. They generally arrive about the third moon and leave again about the tenth moon. The potter meets the merchant, strikes a bargain, receives his order, and immediately the

furnaces begin to blaze. The pottery trade is very largely carried on in this way. Much of the finer porcelain however, is manufactured before it is ordered. Teacups, rice bowls, and vegetable dishes are generally made when the merchants and money arrive.

When the country is in a normal condition, the yearly export of porcelain from Kiangsi is enormous. The pottery is brought down the King river, across the Poyang Lake and up the Yangtze to Kiukiang; from there it is exported to every part of China.

The provincial and national revenue from this industry alone is quite considerable and when the political agitator disturbs the peace of China the loss to the country is very great. The likin office in Chintehchen is one of the most coveted positions in the province.

WHEELS WELL OILED.

Internally, Kiangsi is well and wisely governed. Tuchun Chen and his nephew Yang Seng-chung will not unduly disturb a hen which has such wonderful propensities. They maintain that peace and quietness are the greatest assets to wealth and prosperity. Unfortunately in other provinces the reverse seems to be the rule. However, between Chen and Yang, there is no animosity, and with the assistance of a whole party of Chihli officials, internally Kiangsi enjoys a great measure of prosperity. Tuchun Chen has a good reputation in the province and his relation with the Peking exchequer leaves no room for dissatisfaction. The wheels within and without the province are well oiled and the different Boards perform their tasks satisfactorily. The obstreperous northern soldiers at Pinghsiang and other points around Kiangsi are kept in a happy frame of mind by frequent gifts from the provincial exchequer. Chen's own northern troops at Nanchang are inclined to be a bit rough with the local merchants; the Tuchun, however, has them well in hand and there is seldom any disturbance. At present the chief duty of the soldiers is to facilitate the passing of much precious metal between this province and another in the north.

The "Shunpao" states that certain armed seamen at Shumchen, on the Canton-Hankow Railway, have stopped coolies from taking foodstuffs to Hongkong.

FOREIGNERS intending to travel through the Kuangtung Leased Territory, inclusive of the port of Dairen, are reminded by the "Manchurian Daily News," to provide themselves with passports issued by the Consular and other legitimate authorities of their own country, and *visé* by the proper Japanese authorities concerned. Some of them landing at Dairen from a steamer have encountered no small amount of needless trouble simply because of their failure to secure the necessary *visé*.

SCOTTISH LETTER

Christmas and New Year's Day: From Herd Laddie to
Knighthood: Into the Wilds of China

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, Jan. 4.

The Scottish people have found a new love in Christmas, though they are not yet off with their old love for the New Year's Day. Christmas was celebrated more generally than at any previous time but there was no falling off in the allegiance to the custom of ringing out the old year and bringing in the new. It reminds one of the query of the Sassenach to the Gael, "Do you celebrate Old Hansel Monday or New Hansel Monday?" and the joyous answer "We celebrate both."

There is a very real inconvenience in the double celebration, however; it draws the festival season too long out. The Christmas feeling persists into the middle of the holiday week, and just when we have recovered from the turkeys and the pies and the plum puddings there comes the second festival of the New Year, with a return to the heaped up table and a double dose of the wassail bowl. Some people predict that Christmas will prevail over New Year's day as a Scottish festival. Perhaps it will. But one thing is certain, the present generation will die out before the change takes effect.

Curiously enough another point of view is being taken in London;—it is asked, are London and Scotland exchanging traditions in this matter of Christmas and the New Year? It is pointed out that the New Year was brought in very quietly in Scotland, while it was more boisterously welcomed in London than on any previous occasion. A quarter of a century ago New Year's Day in London passed almost unobserved except by the Scots residents, who had then a monopoly of the Hogmanay gathering around St Paul's. That monopoly was being challenged before the war, now the Cockneys from the East End seem to have captured the occasion entirely for themselves. In the crowd that waits for the stroke of midnight it is difficult to hear the Scots accent, the Northerner, if present at all, keeps discreetly in the background. First-footing, it may be remarked, is also becoming popular in London.

SCOTS IN THE HONOURS LIST.

In the list of New Year Honours Scotland takes a prominent position. The most popular is that conferred on Sir James Barrie, made a member of the select circle of the Order of Merit. The chorus of congratulation is loud and sincere. One of the Peerages comes to a Glasgow man, Sir James Buchanan, who, strange to say, only received his baronetcy last year. He is the principal founder of the great distillery firm with which his name will at once be associated. The Baronetcies include Mr. Hugh Reid, of the Hydepark Locomotive

Works, Glasgow; and Sir Matthew Wallace, of Terreglestown, Galway, a scientific agriculturist who has given great attention to intensive cultivation, and has often been consulted by the Government.

Two Scots well known in the East have also received baronetcies,—Sir Alexander M'Robert, K.B.E., of Douneside, Tarland, Aberdeenshire, and Sir David Yule, of Calcutta.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR RANGOON
MERCHANT.

Sir James Duncan, who has been created a knight, was born in the parish of Kinnettles, Forfarshire, where his father was a ploughman. He was educated at the parish school, and as a boy was also sent to follow the plough. But he had ambition, and determined to take up a commercial career. He served for a time in Dundee as a bank clerk, and afterwards in London in a similar capacity. When still a young man he entered the service of Messrs. Steele Brothers, Rangoon, where he had full opportunity of exercising his business ability. Today he is managing director of the firm. Shortly before the war he purchased Kinnettles House and grounds and recently acquired a considerable bit of land on the estate of the Earl of Strathmore. He is keenly interested in agriculture, and the farm of Cupar Grange near Cupar-Angus, which he owns, is elaborately equipped.

THE KNIGHTHOODS.

Peculiar interest attaches to the knighthood of Provost Donald Macdonald, of Inverness. As Chief Magistrate, his name was associated with the historic meeting of the Cabinet in the Town Hall of the Northern Capital last September after the Sinn Fein representatives had their interview with Mr. Lloyd George at Flowerdale, Gairloch.

Other new knights are Mr. James Adam, K. C., Unionist Whip for several years; Mr. Malcolm Campbell, a former Magistrate of Glasgow; Mr. Alexander Robertson, a Dumbartonshire man, a member of Parliament and writer on engineering; and Dr. John W. J. Walker, F.R.C.S., a native of Fifeshire.

INTO THE WILDS OF CHINA.

Professor John Walter Gregory, F.R.S., D.Sc., Professor of Geology in Glasgow University, and a distinguished explorer, is completing preparations for an expedition to Yunnan, China. He hopes to be able to leave this country about the end of March, and will be accompanied by his son, Mr. Christopher John Gregory. Discussing his projected travels the Professor remarked, "This will be my son's first expedition, but I expect it will be my last serious one." His object

is to attack the very high mountains in Yunnan and Western Szechuan, some of which are between 20,000 and 25,000 feet in height, and have not yet been explored.

"We want," the Professor said, "to determine the relation of the mountains of that area to the Himalayas and to the mountain system of southeast Asia. It is proposed to collect specimens of the animals and plants in order to throw light on the changes of the climate and on the origin of the present fauna and flora. The expedition will proceed *via* Rangoon and Bhamo, and then march to Tengyueh where the staff and transport will be engaged. The Chinese will probably provide an escort for us. According to the interpretation adopted by the late Prince Kropotkin and accepted amongst other British authors by Little, these mountains represent a continuation of the Himalayas, which pass on through China to the mountain chains of northeast Asia. According to the more generally accepted view, they are the remains of mountains of much earlier date than the Himalayas."

The Professor says that according to that view when the Himalayan mountains were formed by the folding of the earth's crust, the lines of folding were bent back by the resistance of this older mountain area, and so passed southwards through Western Burma and along the southern border of the Eastern archipelago. The expedition hopes by geological examination of these mountains to determine the truth between those two theories.

Professor Gregory has taken part in many expeditions, commencing in 1892, when he explored British East Africa. In 1896 he accompanied Sir Martin Conway's expedition across Spitzbergen. In 1901-2 he headed an expedition to Central Australia.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Merrilee, Cardonald, on the 3rd January, Elizabeth Stevenson (Betty), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Harvey. China papers requested to copy.

FOR MISSION WORK IN CHINA.

East and West are meeting at present in rooms in Bothwell Street, Glasgow, where an exhibition of Chinese pottery is being held. The collection has been made by Dr. Duncan Main during the recent years of his work as a medical missionary in China. The special object of the exhibition is to assist in collecting £10,000 for the purpose of rebuilding the Medical College at Hangchow for training Chinese young men and women in Western medicine.

THE OLD CUTTY SARK.

The wonderful old China clipper the Cutty Sark still attracts a stream of visitors to the Surrey Commercial Dock on the Thames. I learn that her Portuguese owners, although they are not actually offering her for sale, would be willing to consider a reasonable bid in order that they might replace her by a steamer. All sorts of conjectures are hazarded as to what

sort of a purchaser is likely to come forward, with her extreme clipper lines it is very certain that she could not be run to pay as a cargo vessel except on starvation principles. It is considered possible that she may end her days as a pleasure craft.

Rugby Footballer for China.

Followers of Rugby regret to hear that Graeme Hardy, of Kelvin-side Academicals, has played his last match for his team, says the "Glasgow News." He leaves this week for Shanghai, and it is needless to remark that he will be greatly missed at Balgray. He has given yeoman service to his side, and has proved himself one of the best forwards in Glasgow.

QUARTER OF SCOTLAND CHANGES HANDS.

Since the Armistice nearly 4½ million acres of Scottish land have found new owners. This means that practically a quarter of Scotland has been sold. These transactions involved about 52½ million pounds. A slight decline in the amount of sales is reported for the last 12 months, the fall in sales and prices hingeing directly on the trade slump. There was nothing like the volume of money in the market which was poured into it in the early days of the land boom. Then the estate agents found the "new rich" their best clients; now the war millionaires are fully provided with land, or find that money is too tight to be invested in an expensive luxury.

NEW BRITISH INDIA LINER.

The str. *Malda*, built for the B.I. S.N.C. by Barclay, Curle, & Co., has been launched from Clydeholm Yard, Whiteinch. The vessel, which is 485 ft. long by 58 ft. 3 in deep and 36 ft. wide, with a gross tonnage of 8970 tons, is of the intermediate cargo and passenger type, and will have twin-screw turbine engines, Brown-Curtis double reduction geared, capable of developing a sea speed of 14 knots per hour. The boilers and bunkers are so arranged that they can work either on coal or oil fuel. Accommodation is provided for 105 first class and 41 second class passengers.

PUT AND TAKE AND THE CHURCH.

It was with a shock that I came upon the headline "Put and Take" when glancing through the brightly edited monthly magazine of one of our Churches. Surely, thought I, the fascinating little teetotum has not invaded the social activities of our kirks? But a further glance was reassuring. The writer was merely explaining what a Bring and Buy sale is, and he did it thus,—"You PUT down, for example, a box of chocolates as a free gift, and you TAKE away something for which you pay."

A few pages further on I noted this rather neat definition, which is well worth retrieving from the semi-private circulation of a church publication,—"A pessimist is one who sees a difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist is one who sees an opportunity in every difficulty."

PARIS LETTERS

Lord Derby's Plain Speech on Devastated England: Goncourt Prize: Growth of Sport

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Dec. 16.

Lord Derby, who was very much liked by Parisians during his term of office as ambassador here, has just delivered a speech which may help a good deal toward that mutual comprehension which is indispensable to Anglo-French co-operation.

He came to Paris at the invitation of the Cercle Interallié and delivered his remarks at a luncheon at which three members of the French Government were present, in addition to ex-President Deschanel, the British Ambassador to France and the French Ambassador to Britain, Lord French, Generals Weygand and Mangin, and many members of the French Parliament. Lord Derby was thus able to address himself to what could certainly be called an influential audience.

In a striking phrase he described Lancashire as the devastated region of England, and reminded his French hearers that, while they have just cause for anxiety over the protection of their eastern frontier, England is suffering much more acutely from the ruin of her industries. While there are now only 12,000 workers in receipt of the unemployment dole in France, England is full of ex-soldiers seeking in vain for employment.

The French, Lord Derby said, were perfectly right in seeking to protect themselves against another attack, but they must remember how vital it is for England to protect her industrial frontier. Lord Derby did not refer directly to the accusation of selfishness so often directed in the French Press against British policy, but he observed that it was certainly not through selfishness that Mr. Lloyd George was trying to do his best for the men who had fought side by side with the French.

Coming from such a man as Lord Derby, this reminder of a hard and disagreeable fact should do something to remove the tension in Anglo-French relations.

STATE AID FOR "LE SPORT."

Our two literary academies have met in more or less solemn conclave this week. As befits its youth the Académie Goncourt's proceedings were the more lively, being held, as usual, at a restaurant in the Place Gaillon. Thanks to the liberal endowment left by Edmond de Goncourt, his foundation has lived and prospered, and is taken so seriously that from the commercial point of view, its imprimatur is as valuable as that of the Académie Française. Eight out of the 10 members of the Académie Goncourt assembled to decide who was to have their annual prize, and after several ballots the presidential casting vote

was given in favour of M. Maran for his novel "Batouala."

M. Maran is a negro, born in Martinique and educated at Bordeaux University. He is an official in the French colonial service and is stationed in the centre of Africa. He is not only a novelist but a poet, and he has the advantage of being able to treat civilization from an unusual point of view and to tell his French friends how they appear to their coloured brethren.

Another literary prize, known as the Prix Femina, adjudged by a committee of ladies who had assembled at the house of the Duchesse de Rohan, went to a man, M. Raymond Escholier, who is now one of M. Briand's principal secretaries. As for the real "immortals," they spent an afternoon in vain efforts to elect a successor to the late Jean Aicard. The principal candidate for the vacant chair was M. Abel Hermant, author of "Les Transatlantiques" and other novels in which modern society is skilfully dissected. His rivals were M. Georges de Porto-Riche, the dramatist, and M. Louis Madelin, whose chances Mme. Sarah Bernhardt airily dismissed the other day by saying she had never heard of him. Seven ballots were taken without result, though M. Hermant was four times within one of the absolute majority (14 votes) necessary to secure election. Finally the 27 academicians present came to the conclusion that the battle had better be postponed.

STATE AID FOR "LE SPORT."

France will expend a large sum next year on the encouragement and organization of athletic sports, if the proposals of M. Henry Paté, High Commissioner for this new department of the public services, are adopted. He proposes to distribute Frs. 2,330,000 among the various federations, in addition to special grants to clubs belonging to these federations.

In England all this work is done by private bodies and costs the State nothing, but it has to be remembered that England has had a long start in these matters and that in France it is customary to obtain State aid in all movements which tend to the welfare of the community, and there can be no doubt whatever that the outlay is recouped a thousandfold in the increased vigour and vitality of the youth of the nation in this generation and those to come. It is quite possible that some of the money is wasted in red tape and the payment of what are known as "pontiffs"—men of mature age who occupy themselves with sport control because it gives them a sense of importance but who are out of touch with the real needs of the youths and young men who practise these sports. Still, we may be sure that athletics of all kinds would have been far below their present stage of development but for these grants of public money.

Association football, for instance, has made extraordinary

strides since the war. Its federation now has 2,000 affiliated clubs and is still growing. It is quite an ordinary occurrence for a team to travel four or five hundred miles to play a club match. The distribution of the State grants is distinctly interesting. Gymnastics and rifle shooting receive the largest share of official favour. The federations governing these sports are allotted Frs. 240,000 each. The Football Association gets Frs. 100,000, athletic sports pure and simple Frs. 100,000, swimming Frs. 100,000, rowing Frs. 90,000, cycling Frs. 90,000, boxing Frs. 80,000, Rugby football Frs. 40,000, pelota Frs. 25,000, lawn tennis Frs. 20,000, hockey Frs. 15,000, dumb-bells and weight-lifting Frs. 15,000. Even roller-skating is not forgotten, but its allowance is only Frs. 8,000. Three women's federations receive Frs. 90,000 between them.

EXIT THE WAR PROFITEER.

Though unemployment has decreased considerably, trade is far from good, chiefly owing to the uncertainty about the German reparation payments, and we no longer hear stories about the extravagance of war profiteers. These gentlemen have either relapsed into obscurity or have got rid of their surplus funds.

A good barometer of the situation is supplied by the pearl market. The profit balance on last year's trading was estimated at Frs. 220,000,000. This year it has dropped to little more than half that figure, although imports have not fallen off, the Customs figures showing imports amounting to Frs. 1,395,000,000. The fall in the value of pearls and diamonds must be very unwelcome to the persons who invested their profits in these gems to escape taxation.

The pearl dealers who hold their market at a café in the Rue Lafayette, where the valuables pass from hand to hand on slips of tissue paper, are finding it difficult to do any business.

A Story of the Late Camille Saint-Saëns: Latin the Road to Elegance

Paris, Dec. 23.

The great French composer Saint-Saëns, whose death, at the great age of 86, has taken place at Ugiers, was the hero of a singular adventure more than 30 years ago. One day he found himself tired of success, tired of adulation and in great need of a complete change. He made up his mind to disappear completely for a time, and he did it very thoroughly. In those happy days people could travel freely without passports and *visés*, and so Saint-Saëns, after drawing Frs. 10,000 from his banker, simply went off into the unknown. Neither his relatives nor his friends nor even his servant knew what had become of him. Inquiries were made privately, and as they gave no result, the family hired detectives to trace the missing composer.

In the meantime, a steamer had

landed at Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands, a French commercial traveller whose baggage was marked C. S. S. and who gave his name at the hotel as Charles Samuel Sannois. He said that he was not on business bent and had merely come for a holiday. M. Sannois was soon very popular in the hotel. He was very cheerful and, like most commercial travellers of his nationality, much addicted to puns and *bons mots*. He knew all the music-hall ditties of the day, was a great admirer of Paulus and Anna Judic, and regarded Lecocq, Audran and Planquette as geniuses. He was always ready to sit down at the piano and sing an air from "Rip" or the "Cloches de Corneville," and he seemed to know every note in "Miss Helyett," the great comic-opera success of the day.

On the other hand, he was very severe on writers of so-called classical music and particularly M. Camille Saint-Saëns, whose "Henry VIII" he said, was dreadful rubbish, though, he hastened to add, he was no expert and his opinion should be taken for what it was worth.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

When, however, a local performer tried to sing an aria from this same "Henry VIII" but found the key too high, M. Sannois volunteered his services as accompanist and transposed the song half a tone lower. It was also noticed that when he thought himself alone and unobserved, he sometimes gave himself up to Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsodies" and other difficult pieces.

In the meantime the disappearance of M. Camille Saint-Saëns had become a matter of public concern in France and newspapers began to draw attention to it. A copy of a Paris illustrated paper containing an article on Saint-Saëns, and also his portrait, found its way to the hotel at Las Palmas, and then the game was up. The supposed commercial traveller, who had gone out for the day, came back in the evening and was received, to his great disgust, by a cheering crowd of admirers. He felt that the holiday was over, that he was back again in notoriety and could no longer enjoy passing unperceived, at any rate at Las Palmas. In great dudgeon he paid his bill and went home by the next boat.

LATIN OR MODERN LANGUAGES.

Once more the question of making the study of Greek and Latin obligatory in French schools has come up for discussion, and again the educational world is divided in opinion. The Higher Council of Public Education is holding a meeting at the Ministry of Public Instruction to consider the Minister's favourite proposal to restore Latin to its old place in the programme of all the public secondary schools. M. Bérard, the Minister in question, has been shocked by the slipshod manner in which candidates for degrees write their examination papers, and he

is convinced that a thorough grounding in Latin is the only means of enabling French boys and girls of the rising generation to learn to use their own language to advantage.

Everyone will readily admit that the old system turned out scholars who had a love for their own tongue and knew how to use it. All the conditions of life have changed so completely, however, since the war that it becomes a question whether a thorough knowledge of one's own language is not a luxury beyond the reach of young men destined for commerce or industry.

SOMETHING ON THE OTHER SIDE.

It may be true, as M. Bérard says, that the present system of allowing pupils to replace Latin and Greek by a modern tongue is crowding the so-called liberal professions with a vast number of half-educated young men who are responsible for much of the mediocrity of the literary output of the day. On the other hand, there are many who think that the substitution of modern for ancient languages has taken root and cannot be abandoned.

At Condorcet, one of the largest State colleges in Paris, where, before the war, only five or six boys took modern languages, of course, in addition to the usual curriculum, there are now 90 who study English or German instead of Latin and Greek. In many other schools the modern side is full and the classical side is half empty. It is pretty clear that the majority of French parents prefer to fit their sons for business careers than to make lawyers and doctors of them. The greatly increased expense of maintaining a young man through a long course of study also has something to do with it. The general standard of education in France will certainly be lower than in the past, but, under the altered circumstances, this deterioration cannot be avoided.

A GIRL FARMER.

The remarkable career of a French girl who, after studying literature at the Sorbonne and passing all her examinations, changed her plans and has now become a successful scientific farmer, has come to light in consequence of legal proceedings now pending between her and her landlords, the Institute.

In 1919 Mlle. Gouze, as she is called, obtained the lease of a 900-acre farm near Chantilly, forming part of the land bequeathed by the Duc d'Aumale to the Institute for the upkeep of the castle and grounds at Chantilly. She obtained an advance of £14,000 from the Ministry of Agriculture and a similar amount from her own family. With this she re-stocked the farm with pedigree cattle and English pigs and sheep, in addition to putting in up-to-date machinery. She has now been informed that her lease, which expires in two years, will not be renewed, a Belgian farmer having offered three times the present rental of £530.

SHANGHAI NEWS

FRENCH MEDAL FOR MR. H. G. SIMMS

The Gratitude of France: Mr. Simms and the Shanghai Club in War-Time

In the presence of a large and representative gathering of Allied members at the Shanghai Club during the tiffin hour on Monday, Mr. H. G. Simms was presented by the French Consul-General, M. Wilden, with the *médaille de reconnaissance française*, in appreciation of his services to the Allies during the war, when Mr. Simms was a very popular Chairman of the Club.

In the absence of the chairman and vice-chairman of the Club, Mr. E. W. Noel acted as master of ceremonies, and called upon M. Wilden to make the presentation, which he did with an excellent speech.

A RALLYING GROUND.

M. Wilden said: "Gentlemen, In the first place I want to thank the Chairman of the Committee of the Club for kindly permitting us to assemble here to present Mr. Simms with the medal which the French Government has conferred upon him. The part played by the Shanghai Club during the war cannot be overrated. At all times it owes to itself as a British institution to put into practice a quality which is essentially British—hospitality—but during the war it went much farther. The Shanghai Club was then a most wonderful centre of attraction for all the Allies. It was here we came in days of sorrow and anxiety, always to find hope and comfort, and here we came in the days of peace and glory to rejoice together. The Shanghai Club has set a most wonderful example of unity and friendship between the Allies (applause). That was because the responsible leader, our friend Mr. Simms, former chairman of the club, showed a proper and a high idea of his functions. He knew that the task he had to fulfil was of a high order, he spared no time and trouble, and he succeeded in winning the esteem and respect of everybody (applause) and of the whole French community in Shanghai (applause).

ANGLO-FRENCH FRIENDSHIP.

"I assure you, gentlemen, there is not a reasonable man in France today who does not know that Anglo-French friendship is the very foundation of peace (applause). Union between the two countries means the prevalence of order; disunion means certain, immediate and general disorder. I am quite certain of what I say. So much so that, if I thought for one moment that England and France were going to be foes instead of friends, I would turn Bolshevik at once (laughter). I would hoist the red

flag (renewed laughter), and start an expedition to loot the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (more laughter), and I would advise you all to do likewise in order to be on the safe side (laughter).

"This friendship, gentlemen, must be preserved, even at the cost of some concessions, some sacrifice, on both sides. We must get rid of some of the ideas which have been spread by very clever and very active propaganda in our two countries. In France we must not believe that because the pound sterling is worth 50 francs, therefore England has come out the only winner. And you in England must not believe that the French are militarists, because it is not true. The French are the least militarist of any nation in the world. I feel sure that you must all know that. Those of you who have been to the cinema show and have seen various military pictures must have observed that the only troops which march out of step are the French troops (loud laughter).

A GREAT PLEDGE.

"We must try to see eye to eye in our affairs. Some days ago I was reading in an English newspaper an account of a crime committed in England. It was reported that the details of the crime showed it to be absolutely un-English; in short, it was typically French! (laughter). When we do commit crimes, let us commit them in the same way.

"Mr. Simms, for all you have done to promote this friendship which is so essential, we are really and truly grateful. This medal which I now hand to you is a very small thing indeed, but its meaning is very great. It is the greatest symbol I know, the medal of French gratitude. It means that you have earned the gratitude not only of a small French community, not only of the French Government, but of the whole nation, and in presenting it and asking you to accept our thanks for your work during the war, I am simply the spokesman of France."

Mr. Wilden's remarks were greeted with prolonged applause, a tribute both to the excellence of the speech and the popularity of the gentleman in whose honour it was made.

MR. SIMMS' REPLY.

In response, Mr. Simms said:—"Monsieur Wilden,—In acknowledging the honour which you have just conferred on me in the name of the French Government in my capacity of late Chairman of the Shanghai Club, I feel, and we all feel, highly gratified that the services which it was possible to render France in this distant land should be found worthy of official recognition.

"In helping to bring about and maintain an atmosphere of comradeship and good feeling between the French and British communities in Shanghai through the critical period of the Great War, I feel sure my colleagues on the Committee and the members of the club will bear me out when I say that we were met more than half

way by the unfailing cordiality and good will of the French members of this Club, and especially by the charming personality of our esteemed fellow member, Monsieur Wilden (applause).

A BOND IN PEACE AND WAR.

"I trust the bond of friendship which exists between our two countries will always continue to make itself manifest in this club through the friendly intercourse of the French and British members, as in the days when we had a common enemy. I feel that friendly discussion is the surest way to avoid misconceptions and misunderstandings arising out of *post bellum* problems.

"I feel highly honoured in accepting this *médaille de reconnaissance française* from your hands, and I would ask you to convey to the proper quarter my appreciation and thanks for the honour done to me and, through me, to my fellow members of the Shanghai Club." (Applause).

A brief but very pleasant ceremony concluded with hearty cheers for Mr. Simms and Consul-General Wilden, given at the call of Mr. Noel.

A TIFFIN PARTY.

After the presentation M. Wilden gave a luncheon at the club in Mr. Simms's honour at which the following were present:

Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., Messrs. E. G. Lowder, M. Chapeaux, G. L. Campbell, Colonel Marr Johnson, D.S.O., P. Le Bris, E. Fiori, J. Quin, L. E. Canning, T. H. U. Aldridge, H. H. Fox, C.M.G., L. Ardain, A. Brooke-Smith, T. A. Clark, A. Gray, C. M. Bain, R. Fano, H. Robertson, P. Enticknap, E. M. Ross, J. Beudin, E. W. Noel, J. Knight, Judge Skinner Turner, R. S. Ivy, A. Du Pac de Marsoulies, S. B. Neill, H. M. Tibbey, V. Meynard, T. G. Drakeford, C. H. Rutherford, O. M. Green, Judge Peter Grain, H. Madier, E. F. Mackay, R. W. Robertson, S. S. Sellick, De la Prade Dufaure, W. J. N. Dyer, John Prentice, R. I. Fearon, M. Speelman, E. C. Pearce and H. G. Simms.

The usual loyal toasts were honoured and then M. Wilden proposed Mr. Simms' health and Mr. Simms (speaking in French) M. Wilden's, and Mr. Knight proposed Sir Everard Fraser's, who in turn got Judge Skinner Turner to reply: and so back to the labouring oar and, as Pepys would say, "all merry."

U. S. District Attorney

We understand that Mr. Leonard C. Husar, Chief Trial Deputy in the City Prosecutor's office, Los Angeles, has been nominated by President Harding District Attorney to the U. S. Court for China. The nomination has yet to be approved by the Senate.

The retiring public prosecutor, Major C. P. Holcomb has held the office for over eight years and for some time past has been desirous of vacating the appointment.

FIXED DEPOSITS OF BANK OF CHINA

Attempt to Make the Shanghai Branch Pay Out on Peking Debts

Two cases of much interest and importance, involving a question of payment by one branch of the Bank of China, on fixed deposit receipts of another branch, are set down for hearing at the Mixed Court next week. In one case a Portuguese-Chinese is the plaintiff and in the other Mr. Parlani, represented by Mr. G. D. Musso.

The story of events leading up to these actions is as follows: Some time last year, whether at the Dragon or at the Mid-Autumn Festival is not quite certain, the Chinese Government, being in need of money to tide it over the festival, went to a banking syndicate in Peking. The syndicate, asking for security, received from the Government a fixed deposit receipt of the Bank of China's Peking office for, we believe, more than \$1,000,000, which the Government was able to pledge to the syndicate mentioned for ready money. The Bank of China's security for its fixed deposit was the next Salt Gabelle surplus. However, when that date came, there was no money forthcoming from the Salt surplus and the Bank of China accordingly declined to honour the claims made by the syndicate which had lent the Peking Government hard cash against the deposit receipt.

SHANGHAI ASSETS RULED OUT.

Last December, Mr. Sung Hanchang, manager of the Bank of China in Shanghai, being warned by the Ministry of Finance in general terms of the increase of debts, petitioned the Mixed Court to rule that its assets could not be used for the payment of debts incurred by other branches. As bearing on this point it may be recalled that, in 1916, when the Chinese Government declared a moratorium in Peking, the Bank of China in Shanghai announced that it would pay no attention to this moratorium and would continue to pay out on its notes as they might be presented. In a phrase familiar in political circumstances, it thus virtually declared itself independent.

In answer to the petition presented at the Mixed Court a ruling was given by Mr. Blackburn and Magistrate Yui on December 21 last: "That the facts set out in the petition be placed on record and that the Shanghai branch of the Bank of China shall not employ its assets in meeting the liabilities of the Peking, Tientsin and other branches of the bank."

Now we come to the present actions. On January 13 last a petition was filed at the Mixed Court by Mr. Musso on behalf of Mr. Parlani, setting out that the latter claimed payment from the Shanghai branch of the Bank of China of \$25,000 on an order of

the Peking branch dated Peking, August 8, 1921, payment being due on December 31, 1921. The petitioner stated that he had claimed and had been refused payment and he now sought judgement for the full amount of \$25,000, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. The claim made by the Portuguese-Chinese referred to above is of a similar nature.

CHINESE LAW ON THE POINT.

The importance of these two cases will at once be seen, for, if Mr. Parlani should succeed in obtaining judgement, a precedent will have been constituted on which, no doubt, other claims on fixed deposit receipts will come forward.

On the other hand, the Chinese law on the point appears clear and unequivocal. It states that, in respect of such a claim as this, suit must first be entered against the branch which issued the fixed deposit receipt and not until it has been proved that the funds or property available at that branch are insufficient to meet the claim is it possible to claim payment from another branch, in which case only the surplus assets of that branch would be available for payment when all local debts had been settled.

CHINESE PASSPORTS TO AUSTRALIA

Great Care Needed to Prevent Travellers Being Turned Back

The local Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hsu Yuan, has just received instructions from Peking that great care must be exercised in granting passports to Chinese desiring to go to Australia.

Translation of the memorandum as received from the Peking Ministry follows:—

"Reports have been received from Consul-General Wei, in Australia, to the effect that a number of Chinese merchants have gone to there, but have been refused landing. We have already given instructions to the local bureaux that more care must be exercised in the issuance of passports, but still it seems that some Cantonese have gone to Australia, either as small merchants or as assistants to Chinese who are already there. They are not regular exporters of the type required by our agreement with the Australian Government, therefore have not only been refused landing but have also been ordered to return to China on the same ship on which they left this country. The Consul-General in question is still negotiating with the Australian Government on the immigration matter. If the merchants who go to Australia and are refused entry, promise to return by the same boat they will be allowed to land temporarily upon payment of a deposit of £100. As this is a great loss to the merchants concerned the local authorities are hereby instructed to exercise great care when passports are issued for Chinese going to Australia."

THE HYDRO-GLIDER IN CHINA

Successful Trip of French Boat Over Hangchow Rapids : Swift Travelling

The advantages of the hydro-glider as a means of river transport in China have just been demonstrated by a new type of machine, constructed by the Dumont-Galvin Company at Lyons and brought here by Messrs. Chapeaux Frères, of Shanghai. The vessel, recently imported in section, was fitted together at Shanghai, and conveyed to Hangchow by rail, the trial taking place on the Chin Tang River, between Hangchow and Wuchowfu. The glider is specially constructed for negotiation of rapids, several of which have to be encountered on the stretch of water chosen for the trial, and a telegram has been received stating that experiment has proved entirely successful. The glider, with a number of prominent foreign and Chinese officials on board, covered the distance, some 300 kilometres, in six hours. The average time taken by Chinese craft, which have to be laboriously hauled over the rapids, is four and a half days.

APPEARANCE OF THE GLIDER.

Some details of the new vessel may be of interest. The hull, of sea-going design, is of mahogany, plated with copper to prevent erosion in sandy waters, and is divided into six water-tight compartments, with four air tanks as an additional safety device. Its length is 30ft. 8in., breadth 9ft. 11in., draught (stationary and loaded) 7-3/16 inches, with practically no draught when the vessel is travelling at full speed. Its carrying capacity (dead weight) is 1-1/3 tons. The present model is to be used exclusively for passenger traffic, an open cockpit with collapsible awning providing seats for 10 passengers, or eight passengers in enclosed cabin.

SPEED POSSIBILITIES.

Engines of 130 h.p., with a directly coupled four-bladed propeller, are capable of giving a speed of 37 miles per hour, but the working speed will be 28 miles per hour. A special advantage is that kerosene fuel can be used, and consumption is guaranteed not to exceed 6.6 gallons per hour. The motor is of the industrial type, and whilst being more reliable for its purpose than a motor car engine, has the additional advantage that it does not require to be handled by a specialist, and may safely be placed in the charge of a Chinese mechanic. A feature which should commend the boat to the Chinese is that its gliding over the surface of the water does away with the wake formed by steam or motor launches. It is therefore not dangerous to sampans or small junks. We understand that, at the present rate of exchange, the price of the glider is Tls. 7,500.

A MOTOR CAR HOLD UP

Result of a Licence Inspection: A Rare Sight at Nanking Road and Race Course

It is probable that the most unpopular person in town on Wednesday was the genial chief of the Municipal Police Traffic Department. The occasion for a few unkind remarks concerning him may be timed from 8.30 a.m., when people motoring into the Settlement were stopped at various points in a wide circle enclosing the Central District, and requested by police officers on special duty to produce their car and driving licences.

THE FORGETFUL ONES.

This procedure was necessitated by the fact that quite a considerable number of motor car owners have failed to take out their licences for this quarter, and as there are various ways by which a person so minded may escape official notice. Wednesday's "hold up" was the only means of endeavouring to find out the names of those who had omitted to renew their licence. The same course has successfully been put in practice in former years, but yesterday's procedure showed at once that the method must be shelved. It was a simple matter say, in 1905, when Shanghai was blessed with 31 motor cars all told, and even in 1914, when the number had reached the still manageable total of 443. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that 1914 was the last year in which street inspection was resorted to.

A very different story has to be told of Wednesday's undertaking, the great increase in traffic rendering it quite impossible for the police to deal with the business as quickly and as successfully as was done in the old days. There are now 2,192 motor cars licensed in the Settlement (1,875 private, and 317 public vehicles), and 236 motor cycles, with the French Concession contributing about 800 cars and 40 motor cycles.

NANKING ROAD'S POPULARITY.

The inspection had scarcely begun at 8.30 on Wednesday before it became evident that the majority of motorists insist upon using the Nanking Road as the great highway towards their various offices. In a very few minutes after the first car had been stopped and request made for production of the licence, a huge accumulation of traffic began, and there was presently a line of waiting cars stretching from Tibet Road to the Race Club. After half an hour's work, the police found it impossible to cope with the ever increasing number of cars, and abandoned the inspection.

A second attempt to obtain the necessary information was made between the hours of 1.30 and 2.30, and it was hoped that by quadrupling the number of police on duty at the various points the business would be got through expeditiously. But the reorganiza-

tion had little effect. Those drivers who produced their licences more quickly than others were unable to draw out of the waiting line owing to the cars being lined up in close order, and again, so far as the Nanking Road was concerned, the experiment proved unsuccessful. At 2 o'clock the inspection was finally abandoned.

A NEW METHOD NEEDED.

It may be pointed out that, according to condition 6 of the regulations, the authorities are empowered to stop any car and demand to see the owner's and driver's licence, so that so far as the actual "hold up" was concerned, the police were acting quite constitutionally. There was naturally a huge amount of grumbling at the unexpected delay, and we do not think it likely that this process of inspection will be repeated. Some other means of discovering defaulters will have to be devised.

Wednesday's experience shows that, despite every effort to persuade them to take other routes, motorists insist upon using the Nanking Road. Nothing, apparently, will divert them in other directions.

THE ITALIAN OPERATIC CONCERT

The Italian operatic singers brought out by Signor Alberti gave their first concert on Wednesday at the Lyceum, singing a number of extracts from operas almost entirely Italian, with considerable applause. It was bad luck that the tenor Chev. Cristalli, was suffering from fever, which prevented him from doing himself full justice. It was clear, however, that when not thus hampered he is a fine singer and one may hope to hear him properly on Saturday. The honours of the evening certainly went to the baritone Signor Pilotto, who has a magnificent and rich voice which he uses with good effect. He was thunderously applauded and encored. The mezzo-soprano, Signora Levi, seemed like the tenor to be a little off colour, her upper notes lacking roundness. She sang, however, with feeling and will probably be better acclimatized by Saturday to Shanghai's weather, which is very trying to the voice just now. Signor Carozzi, the bass, sings agreeably, being quite free from the vibrato to which basses are prone, and interpreting artistically. His solo at the beginning of the second part was, if less dramatic, as attractive as anything in the evening. Part of the Municipal Orchestra, conducted by Signor Alberti, assisted, playing an overture and some of the accompaniments, the others being very well rendered on the piano by Mr. A. Shenin.

The programme as a whole could not but suffer from the difficulty of taking a number of pieces from different operas and presenting them apart from their contexts and without scenery or costumes: and

VETERAN PAINTER'S BIRTHDAY

Madame Wu Seventy Years of Age: Sunday's Celebration

Madame Wu, the famous modern painter of China, who lives on Route Pére Robert, celebrated her 70th birthday on Sunday. In honour of the day Madame Wu's son and his wife gave her a large celebration inviting many Chinese and foreign guests. In accordance with Chinese custom, Madame Wu declined so great an honour and, therefore, refused to go down and greet her guests on Saturday and Sunday during which time the celebration lasted. She did receive several foreign ladies who were invited to a birthday tiffin on Sunday. She appeared in simple dress of everyday home-life, having declined to wear the gala costume of festive days, also in accordance with the custom of Chinese life.

The house was beautifully decorated with red and yellow scrolls bearing complimentary verses and the presentation room was particularly beautiful with a long draped table covered with candles and fruits and flowers. In the entrance a canopied chair was covered with musical instruments and the players were grouped about it wearing elaborate costumes and head-dresses.

The guests were first entertained in a room on the second floor where Madame Wu appeared to receive the gifts and congratulations of the guests. They were there shown some of the paintings which Madame Wu had recently completed, scrolls of flowers and birds and landscapes done on silk, in soft beautifully blended colours. After an elaborate tiffin which was served on the second floor with the near friends of Madame Wu present, each guest was presented with a painting done by the famous artist. The guests were Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, Mrs. W. F. Beaman, Mrs. King, Mrs. G. Stockton, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Brenneman, Miss Tuttle, Mrs. C. F. Rehnberg, Mrs. W. W. Bartlett, Mrs. Dickerson, Mrs. Peeler, Miss Gertrude Oldroyd, Miss Townsend, Miss Lucile Douglass.

Detective-Sergeant Decorated

Det.-Sgt. J. Kilkenny has been awarded the 6th Order of the Excellent Crop by the President of the Republic in recognition of valuable services in rounding up a gang of counterfeiters of postage stamp dies at the Chinese Post Office some months ago. The gang, which carried on its part of their operations within the Post Office fabricated hundreds of stamps valued at from half a cent to \$1.50.

a stage manager might well be consulted as to how best to get the performers on and off the stage, the effect last night in this respect being somewhat awkward. But the voices are certainly excellent.

AFTERMATH OF THE HOLIDAYS

When the Criminal Spreads Himself

The aftermath of the Chinese New Year was strikingly evidenced at the Mixed Court on Monday in the large number of cases set down for hearing in the two criminal courts. Most of the cases were of a petty nature but several, such as charges of burglary and robbery with violence, presented a serious aspect and were remanded for further police investigations.

THEFT AND BURGLARY.

The New Year and the festive days following it apparently brought out in a section of the Chinese community the national proclivity for a game of chance, and three batches of Chinese with a numerical strength of 29, 31, and 40 respectively appeared to answer charges of public gambling. Fines ranged from \$3 each up to \$10. A large number of the accused failed to answer the charge, having been released on bail. In one instance 40 men were arrested for gambling in a house in Peking Road and were liberated on bail of \$20 each. On Monday they were fined \$10 while the bail of eight men who failed to appear in Court was confiscated. Warrants were issued for the arrest of four men who were believed to be touts enticing the coolie class to the gambling dens.

In addition to raids on gambling dens the police paid visits to the suspected rendezvous of opium smokers, and keepers of opium smoking houses, together with a large contingent of the unfortunate victims of the drug were heavily fined.

GAMBLING AND OPIUM.

Interspersed with cases of gambling and opium smoking were charges of shopbreaking, shoplifting, and burglary. One Chinese who seemed to have a penchant for satin was convicted of stealing satin rolls to the value of \$130 from 404 Honan Road, and from two other places, similar material to the value of \$49 and \$45 respectively. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and expulsion.

The police charged a number of house servants who, it is alleged, endeavoured to replenish their depleted exchequer by stealing blankets, overcoats, household effects, etc., from their employers. In one instance a Chinese servant was charged with the theft of incense burners, blankets and an overcoat valued at \$90 from Mr. G. D. Musso. Another was charged with the theft of nine packages of lock joiners tools value \$600, from 147 Shantung Road, and a third culprit received a well merited four months' imprisonment for stealing a table cloth from Mrs. Toledano of 157 Bubbling Well Road.

One Chinese is said to have started out on a campaign of wrongdoing by committing three burglaries in two nights. Remanded.

Another visited 214 Avenue Road and stole from a compatriot a number of Chinese dollar notes, 359 20-cent pieces, 2,461 coppers and sundry other valuables. He had three lock pickers in his possession when arrested. He was remanded for one week for sentence. Purse snatching, larceny from the person, and offences of a similar nature gave the court a very busy if unedifying sitting.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

"The Most Deserving" Creditors

Paris, Feb. 11.

M. Poincaré will make a statement before the Finance Committee of the Senate on Monday concerning the Banque Industrielle de Chine. Meantime, he has informed the Presidents of the Senatorial Commissions that three solutions can be taken into account; either to refloat the Bank in accordance with the Government's proposal or the substitution of a new organization to that existing previously, or to reimburse the most deserving, namely, the Chinese depositors and officials.

Respecting the Boxer Indemnity, the question is whether the arrangements made by America can fit in with what France may expect from China. M. Poincaré will clear up these points before the Commission submits the Government's views.—Reuter.

Bank's Liabilities Frs. 900,000,000 Committee Favours Adoption of Refloatation Bill

Paris, Feb. 13.

Dealing in the Senate Finance Committee with the bill for the refloatation of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, M. Poincaré recalled the reasons leading him to support his predecessors in the measure.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Jeannery, the reporter, declared that the Government considered it France's right and duty, as much to herself as to her nationals and clients in the Far East, to keep a word which was given in her name. It was necessary, he said, as far as possible to repay the deposits.

With the reservation that judicial action should be vigorously pursued against the Bank's former administrators, the committee showed a strong majority in favour of the adoption of the bill. In the course of the discussion it was established that the Bank's liabilities amounted to Frs. 900,000,000 instead of 300,000,000 as previously indicated.—Reuter.

Shareholders' Application

Paris, Feb. 14.

An application has been made to the Fourth Chamber of the Tribunal of Commerce by shareholders of the Banque Industrielle de Chine for the dissolution of that institution on the ground that three-

A GALLANT SHANGHAI BOY

Attempted Rescue of a Comrade

The following except from an Australian paper will be read with the keenest interest here, as the F. Ambrose mentioned happened to be a Shanghai boy:—

While attempting to cross the Woronora River, at Sutherland, on a log, Martin M'Grath, a Boy Scout, was washed off and drowned.

A detachment of Boy Scouts were in camp at Woronora during the holidays, and three of the lads were returning to their homes. They were Martin M'Grath, of Loftus; F. Ambrose, Loftus; and Austin, of Sutherland. The river was much swollen by the rains, and in order to get across the boys got astride a log, which they tried to ferry to the other side. In midstream the log was caught in a strong current, and swirled round in such a way that M'Grath was washed off.

Seeing his mate struggling in the water, Ambrose pluckily dropped off the log, and swam to his assistance.

He managed to reach M'Grath, but the water was deep and the current strong, so that he was unable to render much help to the drowning lad. Becoming exhausted, Ambrose gave up the attempt, and with great difficulty managed to struggle to the bank, which he reached in a dazed condition. He had succeeded in getting M'Grath to within 9ft. of the bank, when he received a kick in the stomach, and had to let go.

In the meantime the boy Austin had been compelled to leave the log, and he reached the opposite bank with Ambrose, completely exhausted.

The two boys started off along the river bank, seeking assistance. They found two men in a boat, to whom they gave the alarm, and the men returned with them to the spot where M'Grath was last seen struggling in the water.

It was too late. He had gone down for the last time, and no trace of the body could be found.

quarters of its subscribed capital has been lost.

The Bank has already asked to be allowed to benefit by the clauses in the French Code, which enable a compromise to be made. The case will be heard on February 20.—Reuter.

FRCS. 400,000,000 FOR INVESTORS.

London, Feb. 14.

A telegram from Paris says that M. Lasteyrie, the Minister of Finance, has stated that the total sums to be returned to investors in the Banque Industrielle de Chine will be 400,000,000 francs, of which 300,000,000 francs will go to the Far East and 100,000,000 francs to France. The French Treasury will not be involved in the allocation of the indemnity, which will be made by a consortium the constitution of which has not yet been published.—Reuter.

THE GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

Engineers Going Out to Survey for Road from Shanghai to Hangchow

The Good Roads Movement of China is growing in strength and purpose daily with constantly stronger financial backing and an increasingly wider field of activity. The Executive Committee has always maintained its purpose as an organization for the encouragement of road building and for publicity on road matters solely. It has included under this head the making of surveys of suggested roads.

A meeting was held on Tuesday at the office of Mr. Sidney Powell, chairman of the Survey Committee of the Good Roads Movement, of a group of Chinese engineers who, in co-operation with Mr. Powell, will inaugurate the survey of the proposed road from Shanghai to Hangchow. As soon as possible, engineers will be sent out to make a survey. The cost of the survey will be paid from the funds of the Good Roads Movement of China.

CHEKIANG GOVERNOR'S HELP.

All other expenses connected with the building of the road and its maintenance will be taken care of by the Provincial Government of Chékiang under whose control the entire road will be since it lies largely in that province. General Lu Yung-hsiang, the Military Governor, has sent word expressing his approval and promise of his support. He has agreed to send soldiers to do the work, paying them one dollar per month per man as a special stipend. Arrangements will be made for raising all necessary funds by the Government and the road will be State owned.

Specifications and estimates of the work will be made by the survey committee and provision made for the building of a proper road and one which will be permanent. This is, perhaps, the greatest purpose the Good Roads Movement can serve, that of maintaining by the strength of organization an even and high standard of all roads built under its promotion throughout China.

The oft-repeated tale of road-building in China, and, indeed, of many other projects, has been one of faulty workmanship and lack of centralized plan. With the Good Roads Movement as a recognized court of control, every mooted road will be made to conform to a system planned with a view to the whole.

It is important that the foreigners in China should become actively interested in this Movement. Increased interest on the part of the Chinese and the contribution of large sums of money have greatly strengthened the organization.

MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS.

Dr. C. T. Wang, the chairman of the Executive Committee, has

directed a large part of his activity during the last few months toward the development of that interest among the Chinese. The membership campaign was carried through with very gratifying results, as shown below.

Type of membership	Number of members	Amount
Sustaining	40	\$4,000
Special	165	4,125
Ordinary	10,804	10,804
Contributions	37	12,657
Total	11,385	\$31,586

HOW EVERYONE CAN HELP.

Foreigners can aid the Good Roads Movement in many ways, especially in the following. First by becoming members and contributing as much money as possible; by enlisting the interest of other foreigners; and by contributing their knowledge of road-building as practised in other countries to those who wish to make roads in China. Mr. C. R. Burkill was elected to the Executive Committee at a recent meeting. Mr. C. J. White of the Central Garage Company and Mr. Paul Page Whitham of the New York Foundation Company are also new members. As the Committee now exists it includes the following members: Dr. C. T. Wang, Chairman; Dr. P. W. Kuo; Mr. K. P. Chen, Treasurer, Mr. Yung Chung-ching, Mr. Sze Liang-tsai of the "Shunpao," Mr. C. C. Nieh, Mr. Loh Pah-hung, Mr. S. N. Zou, Dr. T. K. M. Siao, Mr. C. R. Burkill, Mr. P. P. Whitham, Mr. W. W. Lockwood, Mr. Sidney J. Powell, Mr. G. E. Sokolsky, Mr. C. J. White.

An Electric Storm

People returning from business last Friday were surprised to see brilliant flashes of lightning in the west. The sky was overcast, and although it was the month of February at half past six a moderately severe lightning storm broke over Shanghai. Winter lightning storms accompanied by a sudden drop in temperature are not unknown in China, but last Friday's phenomenon resembled in every respect ordinary thunder and was not accompanied by any appreciable drop in temperature.

The thermometer stood as high as 68 Fahr. during the morning and at nine o'clock at night the mercury still registered above 60. A number of foreigners promenading The Bund gardens, many of whom had not brought out overcoats, were caught in the sudden downpour and by dinner time nearly half an inch of rain had fallen.

Shanghai was almost in the centre of a depression travelling westwards and it is thought that a few miles inland the storm must have been much more severe.

GENERAL Li Hou-chi, Tuchun of Fukien, is reported by the vernacular press to have sent a delegate to Shanghai to investigate "military and civil affairs and to report to him from time to time." The delegate is staying in a hotel on Nanking Road.

Y.M.C.A. MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Twelve Teams to Work to Secure \$60,000

Last week saw the opening of the annual membership and financial campaign of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A.

This year there are 12 teams engaged in the effort to secure a total of \$60,000 in membership fees and subscriptions. The names of the teams with captains are as follows:—

Peace Team, Mr. C. C. Nieh, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.
Reconstruction Team, Mr. T. T. Pan, Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Liberty Team, Mr. K. S. Lee, Union Insurance Society of Canton.
Service Team, Mr. New Tih-seng, leader in revolution of 1920.
Co-operation Team, Mr. C. C. Wu of King Ching Banking Corporation.
Equality Team, Mr. K. F. Chang of Ching Fong Company.
Humanity Team, Mr. Zee Soh-zung.
Emancipation Team, Mr. M. N. Yang, Butterfield & Swire.
Sacrifice Team, Mr. E. S. Ling of Lin Fu & Co.
Righteousness Team, Hon. Hsu Yuen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.
Endeavour Team, Mr. M. L. Chow, Dah Sung & Co.
Love Team, Mr. S. Y. Wong, of Nishin Kisen Kaisha.

The work has grown to such proportions that on a total budget of \$187,356 it is necessary this year to secure a total in membership dues and subscriptions of the sum of \$77,826.

The Shanghai Association is an institution that has from the beginning been entirely supported by funds secured in Shanghai either in membership fees, school fees, etc., paid by the members and by subscriptions given by friends of the work.

POLICE PROMOTIONS

Chief Inspector Vaughan to be Superintendent

Several promotions in the Municipal Police Force have been announced. Inspector Wheeler is promoted to the rank of Chief Inspector and yesterday was the recipient of many congratulations from his colleagues and members of the legal profession.

The following promotions date from January 1, 1922.

To be Inspector:—Sub-Inspector T. Crookdale.

To be Sub-Inspectors:— Sergeants G. Hermitage, G. Sale, A. Mackintosh and W. C. Woodfield.

The following promotions date from February 1, 1922:—

To be Superintendent:—Chief Inspector T. I. Vaughan.

To be Chief Inspectors:—Inspectors R. C. Aiers and J. E. Wheeler.

To be Head Gaoler:—Assistant Gaoler R. Sims.

To be Inspectors:—Sub-Inspectors A. J. P. Coghlan and W. E. Fairbairn.

MELEE IN A LOCAL TEMPLE

Police versus Congregation

A mistaken sense of duty on the part of conscientious members of the Woosung and Shanghai Constabulary over the week-end while escorting 11 gamblers to the police station led to dramatic consequences.

The prisoners had been apprehended in a temple and as with their guards they were passing another fane, the Saikooontong temple, sounds of music fell upon their ears. Inside the building were a large crowd of worshippers, and the policemen suspected that the congregation were gambling. One officer arrested a mystical dignitary, the chief musician, and was immediately set upon by the others. In a few minutes the place was in uproar.

In accordance with ancient precedent for the conduct of warfare in the Flowery Land, the defenders of the sacred precincts fought to the striking of gongs and beat of drum. Reinforcements in the shape of a strong detachment of villagers who thought some members of the local garrison were at the bottom of affair, made things desperate for the police, who took to their heels. When more police arrived all was quiet and only five suspected disturbers of the peace were arrested. The next day search parties visited the village, and the Chinese press says that all the menfolk in neighbouring hamlets fled their homes, leaving their wives and youngsters behind.

With commendable but unusual sympathy for the common people, the local "notables" are said to have offered \$200 to the local police superintendent to settle amicably the whole affair. The official, however, proved incorruptible and ordered further search to be made for the rioters.

DEATH OF FRENCH NAVAL OFFICER

The Commander of the Altair

The funeral of Commander André Emile Barbière, formerly in command of the French sloop Altair, took place on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock at the French Cemetery. Commander Barbière died suddenly on Sunday morning at the Hospital Sainte Marie at the age of 44 years. He had been ill only a few days.

Out of respect to the deceased the flags on the French sloop Altair and the gunboat Balny have been at half mast since Sunday. Other foreign ships in the harbour also half-masted on Tuesday—the British Italian and the Japanese.

A funeral service was first performed at the Cathedral by the Reverend Father de Chalan after which the mourners proceeded to the French Cemetery. Squads of seamen marched before and after

the bier, with sailors marching in ranks on either side with rifles reversed. The officers of the French gunboats in port attended in a body and also many officers from the men-of-war of other nations. At the cemetery, Lieutenant Constantin, commanding the French gunboat Balny, delivered a short address in which he traced the career of the deceased. He thanked the officers of the foreign men-of-war for their attendance as a last mark of respect to their deceased comrade and he also extended thanks to the French community for the great kindness they had shown at all times and in every circumstance to the men of the French Navy. Lieutenant-Commander de Bourgoing, second officer of the sloop Altair and now in command, was at the head of the French officers. M. Wilden, Consul-General, and the French consular staff also attended.

OBITUARY

Mr. Edmund P. Rowden

The death took place under very sad circumstances, at the Palace Hotel, on Sunday about noon, of Mr. Edmund Percy Rowden, Consulting Engineer to the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.

It appears that he had breakfast at 9 o'clock, going up to his room again half an hour later. It happened that one of the hotel staff had occasion to enter into deceased's apartment, and discovered Mr. Rowden lying dead.

Deceased, who had been in the employ of the Shanghai Dock Co. for the past 20 months, had, prior to coming to Shanghai, been in charge of a number of engineering enterprises in Greece and in Northern India, and also on the Harbour Works at Bombay.

During the war, Mr. Rowden was in charge of a plant for the manufacture of explosives in North Wales, and later was engaged in work for the Admiralty at Haulbowline in Cork Harbour.

At the time of his decease he was working on plans for a new dock for the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd., and was to have left during the next few weeks for British East Africa.

Mr. M. K. Kempton

We regret to announce the death which took place at sea about January 19 of Mr. M. K. Kempton, formerly manager of the Shanghai branch of Messrs. Kempton & Co. He left Marseilles on the M. M. S. André Lebon, which is due in Shanghai on the 23rd instant, and died four days out from the former port. Five months ago Mr. Kempton went on leave to France and the United Kingdom, visiting Niece to undergo treatment by a celebrated nerve specialist.

Born in Bukharest, Mr. Kempton was 46 years of age and a Rumanian. Most of his family settled in England, but he never became naturalized. All his life he had been connected with the

FURTHER TRIBUTES TO MR. NEISH

Presentation at the Masonic Club

A week of presentations to the popular veteran journalist, Mr. R. D. Neish, of the "Shanghai Mercury", who sails for Home tomorrow, was capped last Friday by a regular series of them at the Masonic Club, after the annual meeting. Mr. Neish has been associated with Masonry in Shanghai for about 20 years, has held several high offices and has been one of the hardest workers in the interest of the club. For a long spell he was vice-chairman whilst Mr. W. J. N. Dyer controlled affairs and on that gentleman's retirement a year ago Mr. Neish succeeded to the chair.

After the conclusion of the business, Mr. R. P. Phillips, vice-chairman, on behalf of the members, presented Mr. Neish with a set of travelling bags, mentioning the deep debt of gratitude all the members recognized they were under for the enormous work gratuitously performed for them by Mr. Neish.

Mr. C. Amner, another veteran, followed on behalf of the various units of Scottish Masonry, for which also Mr. Neish has done so much. Their gift took the form of a big silver salver handsomely and most tastefully engraved in purely Chinese style, with a number of dragons as the main part of the decoration, and carrying an inscription and the names or titles of the donating bodies.

Besides these Mr. Neish also received some personal gifts.

SHANGHAI and the Hangchow military authorities have installed a wireless outfit for use between the two cities. The first messages will be sent on March 1, states the Chinese press.

cotton and piecegoods trade. He had been resident in the East for over 18 years, serving first of all with a Calcutta firm, Messrs. Bindloss & Kempton, as manager, for five years and afterwards coming to Shanghai. Both in India, in the Calcutta Light Horse, and later in China he was a well known horseman; and this exercise and the collection of curios were his chief hobbies.

Mr. Kempton will for long be remembered in Shanghai through being prominently identified with charity, giving his services as hon. treasurer of the Rumanian Relief Fund, to which charity and others he subscribed large funds. He was appointed by the Senior Consul to look after the affairs of indigent Rumanians and arranged the repatriation of many of his countrymen.

His death will be a surprise as well as a great blow to his numerous friends, for he was expected to recover from the nervous disability with which he was afflicted. It was thought to have been partly due to his unceasing activities for charity and the suffering with which he came into contact preying upon his mind.

REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS

The Houseboy's View of it: Harsh Treatment by Employers: An Undeserved Indignity

While the controversy over the registration of houseboys and servants is a general topic of discussion it is interesting to have the views of the houseboys themselves. Since it became known that a movement had been started to approach the Council with a view to having them registered, the boys are said to have become alarmed and it is understood that steps are now being taken to form a union. Certain houseboys have approached the Chinese Labour and Commerce Association for the latter's support, but no reply has been given them up to the present time.

WAGES HELD BACK.

The following, we gather, are some reasons for the houseboys' and servants' opposition:—

"It is with much patience and humility that we serve foreigners as their servants, and everything that we do, we try to do to the satisfaction of our employers. We have to provide our own food, clothes and homes before we go to work in the homes of foreigners, costs which amount to a considerable sum. Then we have to wait until the second or third day of the following month before we are paid our wages. Sometimes the money is kept away from us much longer.

"Some employers, being afraid that there is dishonesty on our part, hold part of our wages as a sort of deposit—some for five days, others 10 days and others even half a month—and this proves to be very inconvenient especially when we are in need of money for our own use. Such conditions are or can only be considered as being harsh. Now, if we have to leave half a month's wages with our employers, it is practically living for a month and a half on half a month's pay.

"Our hours are long and we have to work from 6 a.m. to about 10 or 11 p.m. If our employers have guests we have to wait sometimes until 2 o'clock the following morning.

UNJUST ACCUSATIONS.

"Another kind of employer is the one who, near the end of the month, hides his own goods away or forgets where he has put them because of his own bad memory; then he blames us for stealing them and deducts from our wages. Sometimes they even go so far as to use brute force on us. And when they strike us, we cannot be expected to stay. That is why we leave without telling them.

"Regarding increase of wages, this can only be expected at the present time when living is so high. Everybody knows this. Thus, if we ask for higher wages, it is for our employers to decide what they shall do. If they want

to give us increases they can do so. If not, they can dismiss us.

"Though there are some amongst us who are bad (but is everybody without his sins or faults?) it must be remembered also that some employers are not as good as they would have people believe them to be. There are always two sides to a case. Now the world is looking for justice, we, even we, ask for this.

LOSS OF FACE.

"When we go to find work, even if it be of a menial nature, why should we be treated like loose women, and have to register? If our employers treat us well, we can do nothing else but do our best for them and treat them well. We have consciences. We are not made of wood. Let us work for mutual benefit."

HONOUR FOR SHANGHAI INSTITUTION

Prize to Aurora University

Paris, Feb. 11.

The Paris Catholic University has awarded the la Sayette prize to Aurora University, Shanghai, for the most meritorious activity on behalf of French and Chinese educational co-operation.

The prize was established and endowed by the family of the French missionary la Sayette, who died in China after a life devoted to charity among the natives.—Reuter.

The Aurora University was organized at Siccawei in 1903 by the Jesuit Fathers of the Kiangnan Mission, and later removed to its present spacious quarters at 143 Avenue Dubail, where it occupies eight large buildings on 103 mow of land. It received recognition from the French and Chinese Governments 10 years ago. There are three departments in the University—science and engineering, law, and medicine—with more than 300 Chinese students, 14 European lay professors, 18 Jesuit and eight Chinese professors. Since its establishment some 60 students have graduated from the University with degrees of licentiate or doctors, about 10 of whom have studied or are studying in France with scholarships.

The missionary after whom the prize is named is Henricus de la Sayette. He was born in France on April 30, 1856, became a Jesuit on October 21, ten years later, came to China on November 23, 1891, and died on May 29, 1905, being buried at Mou-yen-dang, Haimen. We learn that M. la Sayette's mother, who was a Marquise, later became a Little Sister of the Poor and died as such.

The Japanese Minister in Peking is reported by the Chinese press to have approached the Minister of Foreign Affairs and asked that the rules and regulations regarding the hunting and shooting of game shall not apply to Japanese subjects.

THE MARINE ENGINEERS' CUP

Presentation on Saturday Night at Well Attended Smoking Concert

Over 300 guests attended the Marine Engineers' Football Club smoking concert on Saturday night, among whom were the Very Rev. Dean C. J. F. Symons and the Rev. A. N. Rowland.

Apart from the record number of guests the entertainment in every way eclipsed its many notable predecessors. Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow had gathered together one of the most brilliant combinations of resident talent seen for some time past, which included Mr. E. J. Ling, Mr. Reginald Kay, the well known conjuror, Mr. G. S. Scott, Mr. E. R. Morrison, Mr. Bert Stormes, who gave his popular monologue, "The Body's Upstairs," Mr. J. H. Kortwright, the ventriloquist, who "brought back a couple of half backs who spend most of their time in answering back," "Zane" the cartoonist, Mr. Jimmy Robertson, and Messrs. C. Parsons and S. Webb at the piano.

The fun was fast and furious until the veteran amateur magician, Mr. Reginald Kay, ascended the platform. He only offered a few card tricks, and in spite of the unpretentious nature of his "turn," held the audience continually in a state of wonderment.

According to immemorial precedent, he asked for assistance, and got it in the shape of Mr. F. Jones, who is well known amongst his colleagues as a skilled card player. But Mr. Kay "showed him" how to play nap, completely bewildering him to the great entertainment of everyone present. Amongst other notable turns was that of "Zane," the artist, who, while continually amusing the lookers with a rapid fire of humorous anecdote drew sketches of Mr. John Prentice, Mr. "Willie" Campbell and an old player and referee, Mr. B. A. Anderton.

Mr. John Prentice, presiding, who presented the Marine Engineers' Challenge Cup to Mr. J. Weeks, captain of the Shanghai Football Club, referred to the circumstances under which the trophy had been won in past years. It had, he said, tended to promote friendship between the Engineers and the Football Club and had ever been played for with the greatest keenness. It had been played for 24 times since 1891, when it was first inaugurated. Thirteen times it had been won by the S.F.C., eight times by the Marine Engineers. Three games had been drawn. Between 1913 and 1921 the Cup had not been played for at all.

Responding, Mr. Weeks humorously remarked that the fact of his side having won the coveted trophy this year had broken the monotony of the 13th win.

THE Sinza Road Union is forming a "volunteer corps" to "protect themselves."—Against what?

PRESENTATION TO CAPT. TURNBULL

Memories of the Hong Moh Wreck: Lloyd's Medal Given to the Shansi's Skipper

A very pleasant and interesting luncheon was given on Thursday by Mr. E. F. Mackay, in the big dining room at the top of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's building, in honour of Captain R. Turnbull of the C.N.S. Shansi, and for the presentation to Captain Turnbull of the medal conferred on him by Lloyd's for the gallant work done by the Shansi at the wreck of the Hong Moh on March 4, 1921.

FORTY PERSONS RESCUED.

It will be remembered that after the Hong Moh went ashore on the White Rocks, the Shansi was the first ship to come to her help. She stood by the Hong Moh for 48 hours and in spite of terrible seas succeeded in saving more than 40 persons off her. Then, when there was nothing more she could do, the Shansi steamed to Swatow, whence wireless messages were sent out, which brought H.M.S.S. Foxglove and Carlisle to the rescue.

Yesterday's party consisted of Mr. E. F. Mackay, Captain Turnbull, Judge Skinner Turner, Mr. E. Gordon Lowder, Mr. H. H. Fox, c.m.g., Mr. N. S. Brown, Captain R. Nelson, Captain J. Dewar, Mr. M. M. Murray, Mr. A. D. Galloway, Mr. W. E. Leckie and Mr. O. M. Green. In calling upon Judge Skinner Turner to present the medal, Mr. Mackay said that many interesting things had happened in that room but none so interesting as this, the commemoration of the brave deed of a brave man. It had seemed to him that such an event ought to be specially marked and he had, therefore, asked his Honour Judge Skinner Turner to come and present Lloyd's medal to Captain Turnbull.

A TALE OF SEA.

Judge Skinner Turner then rose and said:—

"Among the various duties that fall to my lot as Judge of H.B.M. Supreme Court for China is to sit in the Admiralty Court and from time to time to listen to tales of the disasters of the seas and the perils of those who pass thereon on their lawful occasions. But these are often lightened and brightened by tales of bravery and heroism displayed by seamen of all nations and all services towards those in need of help. And such a tale of disaster was heard here when the story of the wreck of the str. Hong Moh reached us last March. How many lives were lost on that occasion I know not; but I do know that the toll would have been far greater but for the assistance rendered by the crews of three ships: the C.N.S. Shansi H. M. S. Foxglove and H. M. S. Carlisle.

"First to arrive on the scene was the str. Shansi, an ordinary China coaster, manned by seven European

officers and some 10 Chinese sailors and with no special appliances. Standing by for some 48 hours when the storm was at its worst, Capt. Turnbull and his men succeeded in rescuing some 40 souls; and they only left the scene when they could do no more. They then went to Swatow to send out the wireless messages that brought further assistance. And it is to recognize that work that we are here to-day; and I regard it as a peculiar privilege that I have been asked to assist. I understand Lloyd's Medal for Saving Life at Sea was instituted in 1836 and I know it is much valued by sailors. For the work done and the gallantry displayed on this occasion the Committee of Lloyd's have already awarded six medals to the officers and men of His Majesty's ships; and I am proud in my capacity as Judge of a British Admiralty Court to have this opportunity of presenting a further medal to the sister service, the Merchant Marine.

"Captain Turnbull, on behalf of the Committee of Lloyd's and on the invitation of the China Navigation Company I have the greatest pleasure in handing you this medal as an honorary acknowledgement of the services rendered by you and the officers and men under your command on the occasion of the wreck of the ill-fated Hong Moh. I congratulate you all. You have added another page to the glorious records of the sea: you have proved the real kinship of men and the true brotherhood of seamen."

CAPTAIN TURNBULL'S REPLY.

In his reply Captain Turnbull said that they would all understand that he was a proud man that day and he thanked their esteemed host for inviting them there. What the Shansi had done at the wreck of the Hong Moh was, no doubt, eclipsed by the doings of the Foxglove and Carlisle, but she had done her best. Captain Turnbull excused himself from making a long speech. He was more at home on the bridge of a ship than in dining rooms and there were two things he hated, public speaking and public houses.

All present then drank the health of Captain Turnbull who, in turn, proposed "success to the China Navigation Company coupled with the name of the good ship Shansi."

The receipts of the French Tramways for the last quarter of 1921 were Tls. 136,738.79 and for water supply Tls. 63,043.42. The contributions to the Municipal Council from these sources were Tls. 1,465.06 and Tls. 675.47 respectively.

THE Savoy Hotel management were plaintiffs in an action in H. M. Supreme Court last Friday against G. R. Welch for the recovery of \$931, for board and lodging and other expenses. Defendant admitted the amount, and offered to pay \$400 on the 28th instant and the balance on March 31, and judgement in these terms was given.

RUSSIAN FANCY DRESS BALL

Enjoyable Function at Astor House

The ball room of the Astor House Hotel was packed on Thursday with a big and merry throng for a fancy dress dance arranged by the Russian Benevolent Society, and the promoters must have been well satisfied with the financial result. As a matter of fact it was more "fancy dress" in name than actuality, but this was to the good from the treasurer's point of view, for a bevy of young ladies in Russian costumes, on duty at the doorway, levied \$1 fine on everybody garbed in ordinary evening attire.

It was a distinctly cosmopolitan gathering, all nations rallying to the appeal, even to a number of Chinese ladies and gentlemen. The majority of the Russians present appeared in fancy dress and most of them favoured the uniforms and national costumes of their country, which alone were sufficient to give a gay appearance to the room. Then, of course, there were the inevitable pierrots and ballet girls, a sprinkling of both the grotesque and the mystic and some ladies of the harem, but very little beyond these.

However, the lack of fancy costumes did not spoil the evening and the company danced merrily on through a long programme to the excellent music of the hotel's orchestra. There must have been few, who came away without prizes of one sort or another, for long tables, the breadth of the room, were piled high with them, sufficient almost for the whole gathering.

Exciting Affray at Jessfield

A brush between the Municipal police and Chinese gamblers occurred in the Jessfield district early Thursday morning. A Chinese Sub-Inspector and four constables patrolling the country between Robison and Singapore Roads discovered that gambling was going on in a house, and went in and confiscated the dominoes which were being used. Upon leaving, they were followed by an angry crowd, and a shot was fired, while someone blew a police whistle. The police contented themselves by firing a shot in the air and arresting three men. A Sikh Havildar and another Chinese arrived on the scene and were fired upon by someone in the crowd, which by this time had collected in force, armed with hoes and other farming implements. The Havildar drew his revolver and fired a shot to frighten the crowd, and immediately he was knocked down and his revolver seized. One of the Chinese constables then fired his carbine in the air and the crowd dispersed, firing one or two shots as they scattered. No one appears to have been injured in the demonstration.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS CLUB

Opening Ceremony: Some Basic Principles of Chess

The new quarters of this Club were opened on Wednesday. There was a good attendance of members and guests so that the accommodation was strained to its utmost capacity. General satisfaction was expressed with the comfort of the new quarters, and there is every prospect of chess becoming more popular in the future. As a result of this first meeting many new members were enrolled.

Mr. G. O. Jackson delivered his lecture on "Chess Fundamentals," and said that the modern masters, including the world champion—Capablanca—emphasized four general principles. First, rapid opening. The object of this was to get the pieces into position with the least possible delay. It was important in this part not to waste time in moving pieces about several times as this gives your opponent time to develop his game. The lecturer illustrated this by playing a short opening with the Four Knights Defence on the demonstration board, explaining the object of the moves.

Another basic principle was to control the centre of the board as this gives White a certain freedom of action and allows him to develop his game whereas Black is to that extent restricted as to where he can put his men. In the middle game especially this was important as then you must keep the initiative. It frequently happened that the loss of the initiative resulted in a loss. It followed from this that the attack must be followed through to its natural outcome of checkmate without any delay. A loss of time is often fatal to the game. The lecturer illustrated this by showing a game played by Paul Morphy which was won in 16 moves by closely following this rule.

Another basic principle was to restrict your opponent's freedom of action as much as possible. In many of the modern games the cause of the loss was simply due to a loss of this freedom of action. This was illustrated by a game between Capablanca and Yates of England where Yates was beaten through loss of this freedom of action.

In the end game there were the basic principles that, when in a position where there is a choice in moving pawns, that pawn should be moved which has no other piece in its path. Or again if the player have a pawn which can hold up two pieces of the opposing side play that pawn.

After the lecture Mr. M. Diamant gave a demonstration of simultaneous play, playing at eight boards in succession. He succeeded in winning all eight games.

MAJOR and Mrs. Denham have returned to Shanghai after a trip extending as far as Siam.

THE SUNDAY CONCERT

Beethoven's Sixth Symphony

Programme music being the commonplace of every modern composer, who to gain his ends—not, certainly, without success—allows himself every possible licence of time, form and harmonization, it is wonderful to see what effect the giants of old could achieve within a strictly classical mould and with hardly a chord or progression that a very modest knowledge of harmony could not identify. Of which Beethoven's "Pastorale" is a fit example, fresh and pictorial from beginning to end and so appropriate to every mood that, with the aid of just the title to each movement, it is a dull imagination in which the music will not arouse all the desired pictures. The tempest movement certainly departs from sonata form, yet, as the programme said, with "an ordered disorder," which is very likely true of real tempests in themselves as distinct from the havoc they cause. But the others are not less symmetrical than they are graphic. The "Scene of the Brook" and "The Song of the Shepherds" are one's favourites. Even Beethoven seldom wrote anything lovelier. And they were the best rendered. In the first movement the violins seemed a little afraid of their work and in soft passages lost tone. Generally, the movement appeared to suffer through excessive care. But the second movement was well played, the wood wind being particularly good. The Italian Serenade is a very graceful and charming piece, which was given with much taste and effect. The "Freischütz" overture closed an agreeable programme with all its accustomed tunefulness. But one cannot help thinking that the concert would have been improved by beginning with the overture (what else are overtures for?) and ending with the symphony, when orchestra and audience would have been better warmed to the most difficult of all composers.

One small complaint to make: Is so very long an interval really necessary, especially in the Town Hall where there is no chance of beguiling the weary waiting by criticizing frocks?

GENERAL Ho Feng-ling, Military Governor of Shanghai has given directions for a suitable welcome to be prepared for Marshal Joffre on his arrival next month. Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, has gone to Nanking to receive instructions on the matter from the Tuchun and Civil Governor of the province.

THE Shanghai City Magistrate, Mr. Shen Pao-chang, has received instructions from the Commissioner of Industry at Nanking that as the Ching Ming Festival (Arbor Day) is drawing near it is necessary that he should prepare to plant trees on that day. Mr. Shen has instructed the Director of the Forestry Bureau to prepare the necessary seedlings.

SIR ARTHUR PEARSON MEMORIAL FUND

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BLIND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

	£	\$	Tls.
Previously acknowledged	11	6,789.70	220
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AFTER a busy week-end, Central Division had further work at No. 272 North Soochow Road, whence a call was received at 12.52 a.m. on Monday. A whole terrace of houses, several of which were in use as a fat refinery, with others occupied as shops and dwellings, was threatened with destruction, and the difficulties of the Brigade were increased by having to work from a narrow alleyway. After about a quarter of an hour's hard work however, the flames were confined to a comparatively small area and finally extinguished before extensive damage was done.

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CORRESPONDENCE

THE CRANK AND THE CANNIBAL.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the spring of 1917 a friend lent me a book entitled "Justice in War Time" by the Hon. Bertrand Russell, who has recently been trying to inject some of his sour yeast into the half-baked dough of China. When I reached the 42nd page, I decided that it was not worth while to finish the book, because the following paragraph was too much for my digestion, not being myself anthropophagus:—

"The justification of non-resistance is more easily seen in the case of quarrels between individuals. If I encountered the traditional highwayman, and he demanded my money or my life, I should unhesitatingly give him my money, even if it were in my power to shoot him before he shot me. I should do this, not from cowardice or lack of spirit, but because I would rather part with my money than have a man's blood on my conscience. And for the same reason, if I were compelled to engage in a duel, I would rather let my adversary shoot me than shoot him. In this I believe all human people would agree. At the same time, if he were a worthless fellow, and I had just made an important mathematical discovery which I had not yet had time to record, it might be right to preserve my life at his expense. Arguments of this sort would justify civilized communities in defending themselves against savages."

The italics are mine, and the amazing sentence containing them inspired the appended parody of the late Algernon Charles Swinburne:—

If I were a Worthless Fellow,
And you worth while to loot;
I would not let you mention
The famous Fourth Dimension
But drown it with a bellow,
And let you feel my boot;
If I were a Worthless Fellow,
And you worth while to loot!

If you were Bertrand Russell,
And I were a hungry Black;
Without argumentation
About my right to ration
There'd be a short, sharp tussle,
And I should get a snack;
If you were Bertrand Russell,
And I were a hungry Black;

It seems that extreme proficiency in the higher mathematics is apt to unbalance the common sense. Some years ago there was at Harvard University a precocious mathematical prodigy by the name of William James Sidis, the son of Dr. Boris Sidis who is a professional psychopath. The youth's public career has culminated, so far as I know, in his carrying a red flag at a Communist demonstration at Boston, making an egregious ass of himself before a police court and getting a term in gaol as the result.

We are most of us familiar with the anecdote of Archimedes, the higher mathematician of Syracuse

who ran home naked through the streets from a bath-house shouting "I have found it!" after discovering how to test the amount of alloy in the royal crown of Syracuse by comparative water displacement. And we may remember his untimely fate when too busy drawing geometrical figures in the sand to be aware that Syracuse had been taken by the enemy and that a looting Roman soldier was accosting him. Doubtless the latter was what the Hon. Bertrand Russell would classify as a "worthless fellow," and it is a pity that Archimedes did not have the benefit of Mr. Russell's advice as to how he should act in such an emergency!

I am, etc.,

A LOWER MATHEMATICIAN.

Duck-green Riverside,
Heaven-adoring Province,

Feb. 5, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It would not be difficult to gibbet "A Lower Mathematician," whose letter on Mr. Bertrand Russell appears in your issue today. I forgo the sharper things that might be said in reply. But I believe your correspondent is engaged in missionary work in the interior. I, therefore, direct his attention to Matt. 5. 39:—"But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil; but whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also."

This is wisdom, or it is nonsense. Great heretics like Tolstoy and Bertrand Russell accept it as wisdom. And I know of no passage in Christian exegesis in which the underlying thought of this famous saying of Christ, so arresting in its ethical audacity, is more simply explained and justified than in the argument contemptuously quoted by your correspondent from Mr. Russell's book. And the letter is surely right if it is true that man must ascend or evolve from the "lower" level of brute or material force to the higher planes where human life in the future shall be influenced and moulded by moral force and the energies of the soul and mind. Men's thoughts, alike in science and pure speculation, are now turned to an order of life in which Carlyle's ruthless saying shall be reversed and the devil shall not take the hindmost whether men deal with one another in nation-groups or as individuals.

If this is not mere vain imagining, I am tempted to say that Mr. Bertrand Russell is a more genuine follower of Christ than your correspondent whose business is to turn the "heathen" Chinese into followers of the creed which finds its highest expression in the Sermon on the Mount.

I am, etc.,

A BIT OF CHINA'S "HALF-BAKED
DOUGH."

Shanghai, Feb. 13, 1922.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—All foreign residents in China thank you for your continued references to extraterritorial rights. Dr. Wang Chung-hui, head of the Law Codification Bureau, and Dr. Yen know perfectly well that at present, that is for at least another 20 years, the commonest justice would never be meted out to any foreigner.

What foreigner could purchase or mortgage without being mercilessly humbugged by local officials? Deeds would never be stamped except by the payment of extortionate fees.

Petty officials following the lead of their superiors, would take a delight in publicly marching a foreigner chained through streets, and throwing him into gaol with local criminals, until he had leisure to attend to the foreigner's case.

What foreigner could travel at ease, what merchant could conduct business without being perpetually harassed?

What official would in the slightest degree assist a foreigner captured or robbed by brigands?

This state of things would flourish in the Republic, and within 20 li of Dr. Wang's yamen.

Of course we all respect the Doctor, but he knows, as does every schoolboy in China, that it is impossible for the Mandarins to do justly and love mercy until the Tuchuns are kicked out, and armies disbanded. A gigantic moral upheaval must take place. It is dollars *versus* justice and truth, but dollars always win.

In some provinces no British or U. S. Consul dare travel 100 li from the Consular residence, but Dr. Koo and Mr. Sze can travel anywhere at home (not China) with perfect ease and safety. The poorest Chinese at home finds justice, but a foreigner in China would be the butt and plaything of every petty official in China, if extraterritoriality were removed.

We who live in the interior know what to expect, so trust that you will continue and enlighten the Powers and our Chinese friends as to the facts.

A moral earthquake alone can save the Republic.

I am, etc.,

25 YEARS IN THE INTERIOR.

Yunnan, Jan. 10.

CHINA AS A PROTECTORATE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In view of the proposal to convert China into an international protectorate, I crave space for the expression of my idea on the subject.

The Chinese are surprised that certain Powers have prepared such interference with China, and still more because such a proposal has met with a favourable response from some of the leading newspapers in London, New York and Japan.

This question, which will decide

the future peace or interest of the Far East, concerns not only China but the whole world. Therefore as journalists our comment on this question may properly be advanced in order to make the position clear.

I have been a journalist for years, and know the real character of both Chinese politicians and the better class of commercial men.

I have studied the civilization of the East and the West and I know that the Chinese possess certain characteristics which not only other nations have not, but even the Koreans and the Annamites do possess.

UNSURMOUNTABLE OBSTACLES.

The impossibility of successfully establishing an international protectorate over Chinese may be explained as follows:—

I. The Union of many States.—Unlike those other nations the rapid unity of the different States under the name of the Republic of China seems rather surprising even to the Chinese themselves.

II. China's Civilization.—The Chinese civilization has been steadily improving of late; that of the western countries, although active, tends to go to extremes. This excessive desire for higher civilization was one of the leading causes of the recent Great War. Since the War many students who were anxious for a lasting peace have become doubtful whether this extreme desire for civilization will improve the world's condition. The Chinese enthusiasts are endeavouring to spread their tranquil civilization over the world.

III. The Chinese have always striven to overcome their present condition with patience and though they may fail in the early attempts yet they are ever hoping for a successful result. During the Great War the Chinese labourers who worked for the Allies gave particular help to France. The French Government in return for their co-operation gave them several kinds of tokens expressive of their appreciation and good will.

IV. Compared with other nations China is rather slow in developing her trade but she still hopes, with confidence, that she will in due season come up to the same level. Although the Powers are willing to help China in her present difficulties yet most of the Chinese wish to secure the self-salvation of their country.

INTERNATIONAL FAILURES.

V. The Powers may be reminded of past failures of international protectorates proposed for Egypt, Siam and some small European countries. Why do they recognize Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Luxemburg as independent neutral nations? It is because they could not maintain the balance of power by such international protectorates. From the above points of view, how can the Powers expect successfully to carry out such a policy in China—a country superior in area, production, resources and population to Egypt, Holland and many other states.

VI. No matter how sound the government of a country may be, yet it is bound to have trouble. Even under rulers of their own race, some countries are still in trouble, and how can the Chinese bear to be under foreign governments who differ with them not only in race but also in system, customs and manners. Success would be impossible if such a thing is attempted, and if it is ever essayed it is almost certain to lead millions of Chinese into striving to render the effort nugatory.

VII. When the Emperor of France was dethroned it took the French people many years of bloodshed and confusion before they were able to proclaim their country a republic. Russia is even in a worse state than China and in spite of foreign interference, by force, there is no improvement. In addition, there are now some important countries in a similar condition of internal trouble as China, but they have not been interfered with by other nations.

INFANCY OF THE REPUBLIC.

As a republic China is still in her infancy. Since the time when the Manchu Dynasty was abolished many patriotic Chinese endeavoured to reform the constitution on modern lines. It can be safely said that China will be a genuine republic in one-fourth of the time it took the French to set up one. Was not America torn by internal strife before the settled government was established?

VIII. Foreigners who misunderstand the real conditions of China are apt to think that she is unable to govern herself and consequently they naturally say that it would be better for her to have the protection of the great Powers. Such foreigners gather this information more from rumours than from corrupted rulers. In fact the Chinese have awakened and they are reforming everything as fast as possible that is repugnant to most great Powers.

There will be no permanent peace if the Powers act towards China as they have acted towards the Koreans and Annamites, for instance.

All that is best in China has great confidence in the rising generation of Chinese, who with the firm resolution of the students and the best of the commercial class are striving to establish a sound constitutional Government, which will undoubtedly be the best guarantee of the peace of the Orient, and given a fair chance, free of foreign interference, they will succeed as others before them have done.

I am, etc.,

CHU PEH-WEI,
Editor of the "Wah Keow
Jih Pao."

Penang, Feb. 14.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to Dr. Arthur Smith's interesting re-

miniscences and his mention of Johannes von Gumpach, it may interest bibliophiles to know that this eccentric gentleman was also the author of a little known pamphlet entitled "The Tonnage-Dues Fund, the Harbour of Shanghai, and the Wusung Bar" (4to, 46 pp, Shanghai, 1872).

This pamphlet is no doubt listed in Cordier's exhaustive Bibliography, though I have had no opportunity to verify it.

The work is an interesting sketch of geographic Shanghai 50 years ago, and is remarkable for the progressive ideas held and the advocacy of harbour improvements which are at the present day being realized, while ingeniously woven into the whole is a vigorous attack on the Inspector-General of Customs, Mr. Robert Hart.

A copy is in my possession, as also "The Burlingame Mission: A Political Disclosure," by the same author.

I am, etc.,

H. A. T.

Shanghai, Feb. 13.

"THE FLU."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent, who wrote the article on "Influenza in Japan" in this morning's "North China Daily News," was misinformed as to the origin of "The Flu." Like scarlet fever, influenza is a newly imported infection from the West, but, unlike the former, it has hitherto not been particularly fatal among Chinese. In the epidemic of 1918, when India alone lost 5,000,000, and America over 600,000 lives, the disease claimed only 300,000 deaths in China.

I am, etc.,

WU LIEN-TEH.

Shanghai, Feb. 10, 1922.

BANK OF CHINA'S FIXED DEPOSITS.

PARLANI v. THE BANK: A LETTER
FROM PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn to an article entitled "Fixed Deposits of Bank of China" which appears in your this morning's issue, and in which referring to the above entitled case, you take upon yourself to state what you believe to be the facts of, and the law "un- equivocally" applicable to, the same.

It is evident from the article in question that you were aware that the case is sub-judice, and it is inconceivable to us how a newspaper boasting of the best tradition of British journalism can publish such an article which, being well calculated to prejudice the case, is obviously a gross contempt of court.

The said article contains, *inter alia*, informations which could only have been gathered from our petition; it is clear, therefore, that your article has been "inspired"

and we can well imagine who the "inspirers" are. They, of course, will cause a translation of your article to appear broadcast in the native press, who will no doubt say that they have translated the article from the senior foreign paper, etc.

Please publish this letter under the same heading and in a similar conspicuous place as your article complained of.

We are, etc.,
MUSSO & FISCHER.

Shanghai, Feb. 14, 1922.

*. We are quite willing to publish the letter, though our own idea of a contempt of court differs materially from that of the writers.
—Ed.

THE CHICHOW GIRLS' HOME.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I enclose herewith a list of those who have kindly subscribed in response to my appeal made in December on behalf of the above famine shelter and school which the Rev. and Mrs. F. S. Hughes founded.

What has come in so far will see us into next month. The Home has always been carried on in faith, which has always been justified by the response to our periodical appeals.

May I express the hope that some of your readers will help us over our next stile? I shall be glad to send anyone a copy of the report on the work of the Home which I embodied in my last appeal.

I am, etc.,
P. M. SCOTT,
Hon. Treas.

Church of England Mission.
Peking, Feb. 10, 1922.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Miss Bowden-Smith	\$10.00
Rev. V. H. Gowen	10.00
Rev. W. H. Gleysteen, for one infant	30.00
Mr. Chinmin Chu Fuh	25.00
Tientsin British Women's Famine Balance, per Mrs. W. P. Ker	33.10
Rev and Mrs. F. E. A. Shepherd	£15

SALVATION ARMY AND FAMINE GIRLS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The statement respecting the purchase of girls by the Salvation Army, which comes from London through Reuter, is incorrect, for no girls have been bought in the manner described. The facts are, that during the famine period large numbers of girls were being sold by their parents or guardians in order to obtain the wherewithal to exist. It is notorious that many of these were to be used for prostitution purposes. General Booth, in common with all who desire the preservation of pure womanhood, was shocked, and in writing me desired that everything possible should be done to prevent the traffic, even to the extent of providing the parents with needed money for food, if

the girls were placed under our protection, instead of handed to the procurer. He desired us to be prepared to receive such girls up to the number of 100. We have succeeded in intercepting the sale of a good number, and these are now safely housed in our Girls' Home, where they will be educated and taught to earn an honourable living.

But although the famine is past, the peril for girls is not over. Only yesterday we received an orphan girl from Paotingfu, whose parents were both starved during the famine. She was sent to us by friends who had good reason to believe she would be sold by a beggar brother, her sole guardian, unless placed under protection.

Our home is always open to friends who desire to see the girls, and the work that is being done.

I am, etc.,
FRANCIS W. PEARCE,
Commissioner.

The Salvation Army
Territorial Headquarters,
15 Hsi T'ang Tsu Hutung,
Peking, Feb. 9, 1922.

SLAVE GIRLS IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I take the following from your "day by day column" for Monday:—

"Dr. George Chien Hsu, the Christian Minister of Justice in Canton, has petitioned the Canton Government asking that legislation be enacted prohibiting the purchase and sale of slaves.

But what about His Excellency the Governor and the Legislative Council of Hongkong? Is it possible that they "no b'long chistian." Questions regarding the *muitsai* have repeatedly been asked in parliament and the answer of the Colonial Secretary has invariably been that he has been assured by the Governor of Hongkong that the status of those little ones is very far from slavery. They are adopted children and are always treated with the greatest kindness.

I was myself once in a Chinese home where the son and heir, a boy of some five years of age, was howling as a child sometimes will. "Why do you not give the child what he wants?" demanded the mother. "He wants to pinch me" replied the little slave girl—in that district called a *ya-tou*. "Well, let him pinch you" was the reply. "I did" said the unfortunate mite of a nurse," but he is crying because he can't pinch till the blood comes."

This was a specimen of the "kindness" usually meted out to these poor little girls. Now that the Cantonese Chinese are giving a lead perhaps the representatives of that country whose proud boast it is that the slave whose foot touches its free soil is a free man will muster up courage to follow so good an example.

I am, etc.,
J. DARROCH.
Shanghai, Feb. 13, 1922.

THE LADIES' PAPER HUNT.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am sure that I express the feelings of most of the would-be spectators of yesterday's ladies' paper hunt when I take the liberty of thanking the organizers of it for the rare opportunity they gave the Shanghai public of driving a few miles and afterwards walking a few more miles through villages and rural country and over bridges and jumps in order to be too late to see the finish of the hunt.

Placing start and finish at such a considerable distance apart gave all so much pleasure in hurrying over bare country that it is really a pity the Committee forgot to announce that a public walking, jumping and scouting practice would be arranged, and that spectators without high boots and those unable to walk at the speed of a Ford car, should not attempt to see both start and finish, but should be content to see the Amazons of Shanghai at the start only, the finish being confined behind a thousand graves, creeks, huts, trees and other visible and invisible obstacles.

I am, etc.,
AN ADMIRER OF A WELL-ORGANIZED HUNT.
Shanghai, Feb. 13.

THE SEWAGE SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The official of the P. W. D. your representative approached on the 9th instant was only officially padding him, when he agreed that the incident your correspondent complained about was a flagrant case of neglect of duty on the part of the coolies and any one noticing a similar case should report with all speed to Health Dept.

Luckily for the P. W. D. it is very seldom anyone likely to report is on the streets during the pumping hours.

I will tell you what really happens, as some 18 months ago; I was in charge of a well known sanitary bakery in Shanghai and one morning about 4 o'clock I was rung up on the telephone by the watchman to come at once as the coolies were making "plenty trouble." I understood the veiled message and felt very indignant that, after having had a cesspool installed, my sanitary hobby should be thereby violated by filthy coolies. I hurried round on my motor bike and found coolies and hand pumps held up by watchman, who told me that always they pumped the liquid down the surface drain and carted away the solid, but the coolies would always get buckets of water and swab down until all was cleared up again.

This gang weren't doing any washing down until I appeared and one man got truculent and wanted to push off.

Later on in the morning I re-

ported officially to the Health Department what I had found the coolies were in the habit of doing and was soon after interviewed by a Health Department Official, who explained that they knew it was going on and it was difficult to stop the practise and had to let them do it, to a certain extent, as they were in the hands of the Chinese contractor (like so many Municipal jobs in Shanghai) who, if the Department prosecuted him, would simply throw up the job. Also he added that it greatly depended on the "Market" up country—if there was a demand it all went up up, if not, it went down the Shanghai surface drains.

I am, etc.,

E. B. S.

Shanghai, Feb. 10, 1922.

THE CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I was amused to read some of your editorials on "The Tragedy of Washington," and just having finished a copy of Dickens in which he depicts much of the same kind as you have been speaking of, I thought how very true to life he wrote, even to life in the present day. The description of the working of the Circumlocution Office with the different grades of Barnacles, the immense amount of work put through that department, and the very little result, makes one think of the present day ways of "not doing it." You will remember the great account given by Lord Decimus in the House of Commons, the thousands of minutes that had been made, the tens of thousands of notes taken, and the grand peroration in which he recalled the immense amount of sheets of foolscap used in the year, which someone had taken the trouble accurately to measure and calculate and which would cover Street So-and-So and leave so many miles over, etc., etc.

Now without knowing anything about the length or breadth, much less the name of the principal street in the U.S. capital, we may hazard the guess that the amount disposed of there would fully match the great writers account. Then we turn to the introduction to the volume just finished, and find that Mr. Chesterton says there that that is the way England is ruled at the present day (1907), and who will dare to contradict. Just think of this dear old country, China, sending over 100 persons to represent her, and the "her" in this case only means the smaller half of the Republic. No doubt the "Lord Decimus" accounts will be delivered in due course in all Parliaments of the countries represented, and will be received with applause, and the shipbuilding will go on as brisk as ever, and all necessary preparations for the next war will be made, after all the good resolutions, etc., will have been pidgeon-holed for life. The real tragedy is that the country has to pay so very dearly for this beautiful outing these famous men have

had. I will be glad to be corrected if you are aware that many or any of them pay their own fares, and keep, in Washington. How long, yea, how long!

C.A.B.

Shanghai, Feb. 2, 1922.

GERMAN DOCTORS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I quite agreed with you when you some time ago closed the correspondence about the Iltis Monument with the remark that no useful purpose could be served by continuing the said correspondence. I do, however, think that it would be very useful if you would see your way clear to open your correspondence column for a discussion of a question of much vital importance, and perhaps even give the matter your support.

Is it not about time that the German doctors in Shanghai were again permitted to attend their patients at the General Hospital and the Victoria Nursing Home? It was a very great hardship, the authorities imposed on the many neutrals and others who had German doctors, when they withdrew the permission for these doctors to attend their patients at the two best equipped hospitals in town—a step which seemed very unfair in view of the fact that neutrals also pay taxes, and it was consequently part—perhaps a very little part—of their money that went towards the upkeep of the hospitals in question.

Anyhow, is there now any longer any reason for keeping up this hardship?

Enclosing my card,

A DANE.

Shanghai, Feb. 10, 1922.

GERMAN CONSULATES IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to a Reuter telegram dated Peking February 7, published in to-day's issue of your esteemed paper I beg to inform you that Reuter's Peking correspondent is mistaken. While it is true that Germany has reopened that consulate (or consulate-general at Tsinanfu, and that the consular district includes that of the former German Consulate at Chefoo, the German Minister has certainly not notified the Waichiaopu that the German Government is desirous of re-establishing consulate jurisdiction in that district, Germany having abandoned her claim to consular jurisdiction by virtue of the Sino-German Agreement of the 20th May 1921.

I am, etc.,

Consul-General for Germany.
F. THIEL.

Shanghai, Feb. 11, 1922.

REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the paragraph headed "Registration of Servants" in your issue of February 10, may I make one or two remarks?

The petition which is to be presented to the Council states that the average Chinese servant of the present day has deteriorated, asks high wages, produces false references, boycotts certain houses, and is generally unsatisfactory, and it is suggested that police registration of servants will obviate these difficulties.

This I beg to doubt. How far Chinese "boys" have deteriorated compared with 20 years ago, it is not for me to say, but compared with domestic servants, in any European country during the last five, or even 10 years, they are wonderful. If the average Chinese is treated with consideration he will repay his employer many times over. Their ways are not our ways, nor are their ethics our ethics, yet they are in their own way a self-respecting race and by making an effort to adapt oneself, the chief difficulties of house-keeping are obviated.

Police registration of servants will, in my opinion, fail to produce more good servants, but will rather undermine the self-respect of the class as a whole, and though registration may lessen the chances of impersonation and falsification of references, it will never take the place of a personal reference and will abolish, without providing a substitute, the reliable Chinese custom of "guarantee" by the "Number One" of those he introduces into the house.

Registration will not do away with "boycotting," but rather tend to increase it, for a householder who reports his boys to the police, is likely to find still greater difficulty in replacing them.

The introduction of this system is likely to be regarded by the Chinese as an infringement of his liberty and, in my opinion, is likely to make matters worse rather than better. If it is carried out we may expect to find ourselves confronted, if not with an actual strike, with much ill-feeling, and very shortly we may have to deal with a "Houseboys Union" which will ask higher wages and impose conditions, without producing better servants.

A careful study of the causes of industrial unrest at home teaches many lessons, and among others that it is far easier to make mistakes than to rectify them. If we can regard our employees as human beings rather than machines, we are likely to get much better results than by regulations which only lead to opposition and ill-will.

I am, etc.,

T. MAGUIRE.

Shanghai, Feb. 10,

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The local servant problem is so serious, affecting as it does every foreign home, that the letter on the subject of "Registration of Servants" by T. Maguire, cannot fail to arouse a storm of protest. I am only one of the many who would like to have Mr. Maguire come to my home and carefully explain what is wrong with the "treatment and consideration" shown to my servants, which contrary to Mr. Maguire's assurance, does not result in their "repaying their employer many times over."

Possibly Mr. Maguire is one of the very few, able to devote a great deal of time, with the assistance of a few exceptional servants, to managing a small home. If this is so, he has not experience sufficient to "doubt the necessity for registration." If it is not so, then many I know would like to inspect Mr. Maguire's home and servants. The only statement with which most of us agree, is that—"Their ways are not our ways, nor are their ethics our ethics," and if Chinese servants are permitted to run our homes "according to their ways and their ethics" we have indeed no more need for Registration than has Mr. Maguire.

As a recent resident in both England and America, employing servants there, I strongly contradict Mr. Maguire's assertion that "compared with European servants, the Chinese servants are wonderful." As a resident of Shanghai for many years, maintaining one of the largest homes, and employing 12 or more servants, and having compared the servants of a large circle of friends, I am convinced that my servants are, in anything, above the average (and although they receive higher wages for less work), yet Mr. Maguire's comparison is odious. The majority of Chinese servants are dishonest, unreliable, pertinacious and prevaricators.

It is Mr. Maguire's opinion that "Registration will fail to produce good servants, will undermine the servants' self respect, will increase boycotting, will result in a Houseboys' Union—which will ask higher wages and impose conditions, will make matters worse," etc. In Ceylon, Singapore, and other Far Eastern ports, besides European countries, "Registration of Servants" has proved a success. In Shanghai it has not caused chauffeurs to form a Union, nor has it done any of the other things which Mr. Maguire alleges will be the effect in regard to other servants.

On the contrary, and as I employ two chauffeurs, I can vouch for the good effects resulting from police registration of chauffeurs here. It has made matters decidedly better, whereas in the case of other servants registration could hardly make matters much worse. One of my chauffeurs has been systematically stealing gasoline, until last week, when I caught him in the act, and on my threatening to inform the police, he admitted the theft and returned 10 gallons which he had accumulated in a corner of the garage cellar. I dismissed

him, and my report to the police will prevent others being victimized.

Registration of servants will work out in the same way, and if each servant is given a card with his name, photograph, finger-prints and space for names, addresses, (date of leaving and reasons for doing so) of past employers, it will not only protect the employer but also protect those of the Chinese servants who are honest.

Those Chinese servants, who, like Mr. Maguire's are "wonderful" and "repay their employers many times over," will have a card of registration of which they will have cause to be proud, and not as Mr. Maguire suggests "undermines their self-respect." Mr. Maguire tells us that "registration will be regarded by servants as an infringement of their liberty"—does any employer of a Chinese chauffeur believe this?

The Chinese servant who, having victimized one foreigner, can secure another position on the next day to repeat his escapades, can "laugh up his sleeve," while it is the foreigner who pays for this "non-infringement of the servants' liberty." As for Mr. Maguire's statement "that it is the custom of reliable Chinese that the Number One Boy guarantees those he introduces to the home," I would like to ask who will guarantee the Number One Boy? My No. 3 disappeared with a silver dish a few months ago, both dish and boy are missing, but my No. 1 boy can hardly repay the value of \$80 out of a salary of \$35 per month.

Registration would have prevented my No. 3 boy from obtaining work and repeating his escapade in some other home, and thus registration would have helped every other employer and home in Shanghai, including myself, besides my other servants on whom the suspicion of abetting the theft rested. Possibly registration may prevent that same boy from robbing Mr. Maguire's home.

The Shanghai Municipal Council should immediately enact a By-Law, making it compulsory for every Chinese servant in the Settlement to be registered within 30 days. Employers would not object to the payment of a small fee for recording the employment of every servant at present or in the future, while the sum thus collected, would prove more than sufficient to reimburse the clerical work of such a department of the S.M.C.

The results would be so favourable, that even those in Mr. Maguire's envious position, as employer and philosopher, would have cause for rejoicing. Let us stop our round of clubs and "jazzing," let us throw off that "maskee spirit," long enough to pull together on this, to secure registration of all Chinese servants.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

EXPERTO CREDITE.

Shanghai, Feb. 13, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The letter of Experto Credite makes interesting reading

if only as emphasizing his opinion that "the majority of Chinese servants are dishonest, unreliable, pertinacious and prevaricators." He goes on to relate how his No. 3 boy has disappeared with his valuables, his chauffeur was caught in the act stealing gasoline etc., but to my mind, he has himself indicated the root of all his troubles, when he confesses that he pays his boy \$35 a month. Doubtless his other servants are paid in similar ratio, and doubtless with excessive payments, personal supervision has lapsed. It is the usual concomitant. But an overpaid servant is seldom an efficient servant, and in China particularly, the essence of efficiency is supervision, the more servants, the greater the necessity for it. It is the one ingredient essential to efficiency, and with efficiency goes economy. *And there is no substitute for it.*

There are housewives who never enter their kitchens. There are some! I have heard them boast about it. Alas for such a household! The husband pays, in health as well as pocket. But higher wages is no effective substitute for supervision. Let experto Credite try the experiment of paying his servants less, and supervising them more, I pay my boy \$18 a month, and with it he is content, and I would not change him. Were I to pay him \$35 a month, he would doubtless be glad, but he would soon be ruined.

I am, etc.,

ACHILLES.

Shanghai, Feb. 14, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Experto Credite in his letter re registration of servants mentions the stealing of gasoline by chauffeurs.

This is a very common crime and all or nearly all car-owners complain of it.

Cannot something be done by the police or detectives of the S.M.C. and C.M.F. to bring these thieves and receivers to court and punish them?

I am, etc.,

13 INSTEAD OF 18.

Shanghai, Feb. 14, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have read with great interest the letters on this matter. There is much to be said for Mr. Maguire's view though I am more inclined to side with the promoters of the scheme and Experto Credite. There are surely difficulties in the way and quite possibly the scheme will not accomplish all that is expected of it. Let us recognize the difficulties, discuss them and arrive at some workable scheme even if, for want of experience, it prove but a temporary one.

The main difficulty appears to me to be the number of servants to be handled. I suppose not far short of 50,000. Experto Credite outlines a method that had occurred to me as possible. The idea I had in mind was as follows, The

licence to take the form of a photograph with thumb-print and the issuing office's embossed stamp showing date of issue. Each employer to endorse the licence together with date of employment and date of discharge or absconding, but no other remarks. Irregularities to be reported to a Central Office and there verified and recorded. It appears to me that the scheme should aim at mutual protection of employers and good servants and that, therefore, care should be taken to inquire into complaints, in order that no injustice be done. The servant should be allowed to retain his licence until cancelled for proved misdemeanour.

In order to make this scheme effective great care would have to be exercised to prevent any servant receiving two or more licences under different names. The photograph and thumb-print will help here, but there are obvious difficulties in dealing with these past masters of deception.

Another condition to guarantee the success of any undertaking of this nature is that all parties embarking on it must be prepared and willing to do their own menial labour in the event of a counter-move by the servants, such as the all too familiar method of a strike. Unless all foreigners (or practically all) pull together in this scheme its success seems to me fore-doomed.

I am convinced that the surest way in this world of working in harmony with those around you is to act with kindness and courtesy. This is the way on which I chose to stake all. But there are those who do not seem to be able to respond to such treatment and it is against such that I am more than willing to support the scheme on hand. That it can do away with some of the existing evils I am convinced. That it will not do away with all existing evils I am equally convinced. But let us try. And all together.

I am, etc.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

Shanghai, Feb. 14, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—If mere duration of wind counts for anything, your correspondent, Experto Credite, has certainly done his best to raise "a storm of protest" against Mr. T. Maguire's expressed opinion on the subject of the registration of servants.

But quite apart from that discussion, Experto Credite and his like are the very persons we are looking for. It is through the gross selfishness of these people in over-paying their servants and thus spoiling the servant market, that I, and many others in Shanghai, cannot get servants for a reasonable monthly wage to-day.

By all means let Experto Credite stop his "round of clubs and "jazzing," and by all means let him throw off that "maskee spirit," and have a little consideration for those (the great majority of the foreign population of Shanghai)

who cannot boast in your columns of keeping 12 or more servants including two chauffeurs, or of paying a boy \$35 per month.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

LEGION.

Shanghai, Feb. 14.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I say that your Chinese readers are sure to appreciate the admirable article which you contribute to-day to the discussion on the registration of servants? The reply-letters to Mrs. Maguire's searching criticism of the proposal test the temper. For instance, your correspondent, who signs with a Latin tag yesterday, commits himself to the reckless statement that "the majority of Chinese servants are dishonest, unreliable, pertinacious and prevaricators."

This is nonsense; and perhaps I ought not to take seriously one who talks, snobbishly, of "maintaining one of the largest homes, and employing 12 or more servants" (apparently he does not know the number of his servitors) and pays his boy \$35 per month. But it irritates those of us who are already looking into the question of Chinese servile labour under the alien master-class in China. Minds, however, like that of Mrs. Maguire, true to the English liberal tradition, are a corrective.

I am, etc.,

E. C.

Shanghai, Feb. 15.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I ran an "Employment Bureau" here seven years ago on the same lines as that now running in the great cities of Australia and America, and it gave entire satisfaction to those employers who utilized the Bureau. Though circular letters were sent of practically all the foreign residents of the Settlement, the bureau received very meagre support, and as income could hardly cover expenses, business had to be closed.

The servants who registered never had any kick, they always willingly conformed to the rules and regulations governing their registrations and employment by having their photographs and thumb-prints taken, past history investigated and the names of past and present employers recorded.

During the existence of the Bureau, at the request and complaints of a few dissatisfied employers, many a servant clique was broken up and boycotts frustrated.

I am quite willing to lend my help to those desirous of running an Employment Bureau and I can with confidence assure the public, once the Bureau is in existence, there will be no further kicks from other employers or servants.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

F. T.

Shanghai, Feb. 16.

MR. HARRY SZE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Reuter should by this time have found out that the Chinese Minister to the United States has no American-born cousins and that the so-called Mr. Harry Sze as depicted in your news columns to-day cannot be the Chinese Minister's kith and kin, whatever the truth of the report.

I am, etc.,

F. C. S.

Shanghai, Feb. 16, 1922.

THE CHAUFFEUR'S FINE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I raise a protest against your publication of the letter by "Fiat Justitia" in your issue of January 28? When read in its context it is seen to be a clever parody of Mr. Moller's letter of the previous day, in which he shows in a parable the absurdity of this "special constables" plea that he is above the law.

The danger of the letter lies in the subtlety of "Fiat's" humour. Many of your Chinese readers will fail to see that it was intended for parody, and interpret it as a statement of actual fact. By such it will be quoted in all good faith as an admission that under extraterritoriality the white bully can tyrannize over the Chinese without any fear of punishment, and that the volunteers use their arms not for the protection of the community but as instruments of personal violence. At the present time when opponents of extraterritoriality are so much to the fore it is a great pity that such "evidence" should be put into their hands by so reliable a paper as yours.

I am, etc.,

WM. N. WARREN.

Yungchowfu, S. Hunan, Feb. 6.

MR. RODNEY GILBERT'S

"LOST CAUSES."

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I read a different lesson from the one drawn by Mr. Rodney Gilbert on the facts reviewed in his longer article in your issue of the 14th instant. He writes in disillusionment of the figure to whom he looked for the fresh inspiration and energy which might speed China in the direction of a securer order of public life. If the usual fate of the political soothsayer has now overtaken him, it is due, I think, to the lack of balance and objectivity in his critical treatment of the issues of the day. He has hitherto emphasized the purely personal element in our national politics rather than the impersonal factor of democratic doctrine which the Revolutionary transaction of 1911 has added to Chinese political thought. And it is not a little curious that this error should

trap one who, like Mr. Gilbert, has never failed to pillory our public men for their alleged attachment to persons in preference to principles or causes.

I do not wish to rub it in. But Mr. Gilbert's extravagant *éloges* of Wu Pei-fu and his prose sagas on the exploits of the "little man" come instantly to mind as I write this comment on his gloomy review of the present situation. As I glance over his lyrical efforts, now preserved in my scrap book, I realize the deeply lying identity of East and West when it comes to hero-worship as well as the bad psychology of the antinomy which chains the American or European to principles and the Chinese merely to persons. To pursue this thought, however, may lure one to dark depths of the mind, I leave it for Mr. Gilbert to explore in the quiet of the closet.

GENERAL CHEN CHIUNG-MING.

I must correct the view of General Chen Chiung-ming which emerges from Mr. Gilbert's reference to the Cantonese leader. It is neither fair nor accurate to group Chen Chiung-ming and Wu Pei-fu in the same category. While I have no wish to criticize the latter at this moment (he may yet follow others who are now convinced that national re-unification is only possible through Canton), it must be pointed out that General Chen is a loyal member of the "Canton Movement" whose cardinal doctrine is the regeneration of China through and by the co-operation of the Chinese people as a whole under efficient national leadership. And this principle of the nation's reconstruction, we hold, can be worked out only under a republican or democratic system of government. General Chen shares President Sun's view of the past 10 years. It has been a decade of failure; and the low state of the country to-day is evidence of the impossibility of reconstructing China by or under any system of non-democratic government, whether in the form of a strong man ruling like Yuan Shih-kai or of a wise mandarin misruling like Hsu Shih-chang, a typical product of the Manchu-Chinese bureaucracy that ran China in pre-revolutionary days.

POLITICAL FABIANISM.

Mr. Gilbert seems to suggest that General Chen is guilty of backsliding and is now false to the "high ideals" which animated him a year ago. The General "wanted to concentrate on Kuangtung and make it a model province. . . . thereafter he believed other provinces would profit by Kuangtung's example and a federation could be formed by invitation. . . ." Mr. Gilbert, apparently, has not read our reply to this contention. I repeat it here. If we had gone to Canton in the interest of secession, a policy of "sacred egoism" would have been intelligible and even logical. We might settle down at Canton and plan out a programme of work covering the next 50 years, unmoved by the daily descent of China towards the pit of ruin

which is being dug by Mandarin mis-government at Peking. And even if this callousness was possible in the case of men inspired by great love of the soil, a very slight knowledge of political psychology would make us doubt the possibility of Tuchun-ridden provinces *voluntarily* adhering to the Canton system with its negation of the Tuchunate. No, considerations alike of principle and expediency bid us reject this policy of political Fabianism.

A LOYAL SERVANT.

And even if General Chen had not been convinced that the changed circumstances of to-day demand acceptance of this *réaliste* view of the situation, loyalty alone to the great cause that he is serving would counsel him to yield and support his Government. I ask Mr. Gilbert to note this carefully, because he is chiefly responsible for the false view expressed in the foreign press regarding General Chen's relation to the Central Government whose chief executive is President Sun Yat-sen. Chen Chiung-ming is a *servant*, a good and loyal servant, of his Government. When and if he differs from the latter, he expresses his views and endeavours to secure their adoption; but he is and has always been ready to acquiesce, as a good party man, in the decision of his Chief and the majority. Contrast the attitude and action of Wu Pei-fu with respect to the "Central Government" at Peking.

THE CONDITION OF KUANGSI.

Mr. Gilbert refers to the state of Kuangsi. His remarks do General Chen less than justice. The latter is a firm supporter of his Government's policy of provincial self-government. That policy is in operation in Kuangtung. And when the test of Kuangsi came, both President Sun and General Chen unhesitatingly applied it to the province, whose reactionary leaders had once more planned to overrun Kuangtung and re-impose a fresh occupation on the Cantonese people. Smaller men might have succumbed. But the men of the Canton Movement are rooted in principle; and they practise what they preach. Contrast, again, Wu Pei-fu in Hupeh. For over a year he had preached provincial self-government. The test of Hupeh came to him. What did he do? He destroyed in battle the provincial leadership which insisted on self-rule for Hupeh. He imposed his agent and tool, Hsiao Yao-nan, as tuchun on the province against the will of the Hupeh people; and he continues to uphold that creature at Wuchang by the force of his soldiery.

I do not touch on other savage things done in Hupeh. They have cost Wu Pei-fu the loss of a national prestige and popularity which can never be re-captured. And these things will go down in our history, as similar acts of other men in other days have come down to us, as a warning and a lesson.

I am, etc.,

EUGENE CHEN.

Shanghai, Feb. 15, 1922.

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the report in your valued paper of the 15th instant, No. 17,696, in regard to the proceedings which took place at the Mixed Court on the 14th instant, about Russian Volunteer Fleet ships, under which heading your report appears, I may draw your attention to the fact that this article gives a misleading impression on two points which I will thank you to correct in your issue of to-morrow's date—i.e.

1. Mr. Elleder, as was declared in Court by his counsel, appeared in the Court as representing the Chita Government, from whom he received his appointment.

2. I appeared in the Court not as representing "The Merkuloff Government at Vladivostok," as stated in your paper, but on behalf of the only legal owners of the Russian Volunteer Fleet with its head office in Paris and Far Eastern Administration at present in Vladivostok.

I am, etc.,

W. G. GODDARD.

Shanghai, Feb. 16.

WHILE a quarrel was proceeding among a group of Chinese in an alleyway off Fearon Road on Sunday over, it is thought, the possession of some opium, one man was stabbed in three places and was taken to hospital in a serious condition.

THE St. Valentine's Day tea dance at the Astor House on Tuesday afternoon, which was given under the auspices of the American Woman's Club, was a great success. The amount of receipts is not known but will probably approximate \$1,000. Several cakes were auctioned and home-made candy was sold. Mr. Patstone and Mr. Cody assisted in entertainment by singing several songs.

MANY Europeans in Shanghai have, during the course of the past few months, been brought, quite involuntarily on their part, in contact with an American negro, who has been eking out an existence as a street mendicant. The man, William Johnstone, generally called "Jack Johnstone," was charged at the Mixed Court on Thursday with begging in the vicinity of a Chinese street market. Accused, who treated the charge with levity, stated that he was going to the market to buy three coppers' worth of potatoes. He had no need to beg as there was a Russian in Court from whom he could borrow money. Mr. Jacobs, American Assessor, and Magistrate Loh took a more serious view of the case than accused and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. The Russian, I Starikof by name, from whom Johnstone alleged he could borrow money, was in Court—but under compulsion—and was fined \$5 for being drunk and disorderly in Range Road at 2 o'clock in the morning of the preceding day.

COMPANY MEETINGS

CHEMPEDAK RUBBER ESTATE, LD.

Extraordinary Resolution Confirmed

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Chempedak Rubber & Gambier Estate, Ltd., was held last Friday at the offices of Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., 10 Canton Road, at which there were present. Messrs. A. J. Welch (chairman), R. N. Truman and A. P. Nazer (directors), C. J. L. Stewart, representing the secretaries and general managers and other shareholders, 4,720 shares being represented.

The notice convening the meeting having been read the Chairman said:—

The business before this meeting is of a purely formal character. You have been called together simply to confirm or reject the resolution which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on January 26, 1922. This being the case I will read the resolution to you, after which I will ask you to vote upon it. The resolution reads as follows:—

"That the following article shall be substituted for article 79 (a) of the Company's Articles of Association, namely:—If he accepts or holds any other office under the company except that of managing director. Membership alone or in partnership with others of a firm which holds under the company the office of secretaries or general managers to the company shall not cause the office of a director to be vacated."

The resolution was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. R. N. Truman and carried unanimously.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

IMPROVED COTTON GROWING

Results of the Work at Nanking University: Real Progress Achieved

An exhaustive report on the subject of cotton improvement in China was submitted to a combined meeting of the Cotton Millowners' Association of China and the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association held on Tuesday. There were present Messrs. E. C. Pearce (Chairman), J. A. Moller, R. J. McNicol, R. Spunt, A. Jessiman, K. Ohno and J. B. Griffing.

Mr. Griffing gave a report on cotton improvement at the University of Nanking for 1921 together with a summary of plans for 1922.

After this address, it was proposed by Mr. E. C. Pearce and seconded by Mr. R. J. McNicol that the sum of \$9,700 be voted by the two Associations for cotton experiment and improvement work dur-

ing the current year, \$2,700 of this amount to be paid by the Cotton Millowners' Association and the balance by the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association. This was carried unanimously.

ACCLIMATISATION RESULTS.

In the course of his report Mr. Griffing said the important feature of the year's work has been the demonstration for the first time of the certainty that the acclimatization method of improvement can be positively successful in China. That this is true is evident from the fact that many of the separate rows of plants at Nanking University, approximately one-third, are above the standard in their quality and character for average American cotton and about one-tenth are much better than the product with which they began; that is, it is possible to have selections which are not only of an excellent quality but the progeny of which will come true to type and upon such selections a basis of improved seed supply adapted to China can be built.

Mr. Griffing then went on to deal with distribution of seed and the campaign for increased cotton growing, and spoke of the work of the past year.

NANKING SEED FARM RESULTS.

In general, he said, the cotton growing season during the past year was unfavourable owing to floods and serious typhoon damage, but save for discouraging yields the plan of cotton improvement work was not hindered. In fact more could be learned during an unfavourable year than under ideal conditions and acclimatization work is, of course, most successful under the most trying conditions. At Nanking there were a total of 160 mow of which approximately 60 mow was from a seed of individually selected plants. This selected seed was planted very thinly instead of by ordinary methods in order to give maximum multiplication. The Trice variety suffered considerable damage by typhoons which struck the country when the cotton was beginning to open, but the Acala fields which were about 10 days later were not so seriously injured.

The local farmers without any previous seed distribution propaganda and in spite of previous discouragement by lack of market for their product raised foreign cotton for delivery to the University to the extent of purchases amounting to \$1,012.10. There is enough of the University's own seed now on hand to distribute to about 200 mow besides their own planting of nearly 500 mow. If all seed should be used in the future a multiplication of 15 to 20 might be expected.

The propaganda of seed introduction about Nanking and in all of the cotton stations has already aroused great interest but a wider introduction must be brought about by summer and early autumn campaigns, first, in order that farmers may see for themselves the cotton, its excellency, its yield, and its method of culture; second, in order

that they may not plant winter crops of wheat or beans which will interfere with cotton planting the following year.

A similar campaign to promote cotton growing has been started in the out stations of Nanhsuchow and Chuchow, and in the new points of Shuiko and Hochow.

CHINESE COTTON IMPROVEMENT.

The three choice strains of Chinese cotton were carefully grown this year in such a way as to secure a maximum multiplication. Each of these gave gratifying results in that the high standard of lint length, fineness, size of boll and yield was maintained. As this is the third generation the permanence of these qualities is assured. Even though handicapped by severe storm damage there will be enough seed from these new types for about 30 mow. In addition to these three new varieties, a general selection of good Chinese cotton has been multiplied in the stations at Kiangyin and Shanghai so that altogether more than 100 mow of choice Chinese cotton can be grown this year.

The various lines of work which have been described throughout this report, continued Mr. Griffing, have been made possible through the generous support of the Cotton Mill Owners Association of China (largely British) and the Shanghai Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association which have provided the entire budget amounting to \$8,903.

PLANS FOR 1922.

The central idea in the cotton improvement work for 1922 will be the rapid expansion of an improved rapid supply and a company for the introduction of the same to the cotton growers. This will be carried out by the adoption of different methods including the following:—

The area of cotton grown at the central station at Nanking by direct operation will be greatly increased. Already ground has been carefully ploughed, ditched and fertilizer prepared for 270 mow. Arrangements have been completed to take over 190 mow more. This should annually produce seed for nearly 10,000 mow.

Previous restrictions on distributing seed will be removed where seed control can be established permitting the replacement by better seed in the future.

Trial amounts of seed for one or more mow will be given free as generally as possible in the central station area around Nanking in order to interest farmers and special encouragement will be given to the larger land owners to take up cotton growing.

A special summer school course during the midst of the cotton growing season will be conducted. As many as can be attracted to take up the work will be trained. Last year there was a class of 25 young men with very little advertising. This year the summer school will be especially advertised and an attendance of several times the previous number is expected. Emphasis will be placed upon teaching them to maintain an improved cotton on

pure seed farms, on methods of culture and upon methods of demonstrating and campaigning for improved seed introduction. Demonstration material and exhibits will be made and supplied to such workers in considerable quantities.

PREPARING FOR LARGE FARMS.

A special effort will be made to select and train a number of farmers in cotton growing in order that they may take the position of foremen on large cotton farms. The same will be done in training special workmen for ginning and engine work.

During the late summer and autumn while the cotton is making its best showing with the white open bolls and during the picking season, a special campaign will be carried out by means of country fairs or exhibits together with tool demonstrations, stereopticon pictures and lectures setting forth the merits of cotton growing in order that the farmers may make up their minds to take up this type of farming for the following year and prepare their ground in the autumn for a succeeding crop of cotton instead of wheat, winter beans or some other crop which would prevent the growing of cotton the following year.

HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL

Annual Meeting of Subscribers

The annual general meeting of subscribers to Holy Trinity Cathedral was held in the Church House on Thursday and was well attended. Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., presided, and among those present were the Dean, the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, the Rev. C. E. Spencer, the Rev. W. Robbins, and Messrs. A. C. Clear, R. M. J. Martin, E. Page, J. J. Dawe, A. T. Downie, S. C. Young, and E. L. Allen, hon. secretary.

In proposing the adoption of the Trustees' report and accounts, Mr. Page said they closed the year with a very considerable deficit, but the expenditure had all been for very good purposes. A considerable amount had been spent upon repairing the old deanery and church buildings. These could not be patched up for many years longer, and they would eventually have to face the expenditure of re-building. The flooring of the aisles had been re-laid, and the Cathedral heating improved, while two rooms had been erected for the Boy Scouts, and were very greatly appreciated. It was hoped that the Memorial Chapel would be ready in about two months, though the Reredos would not be ready until later. The castings had been made, and the work of carving was now well forward. With regard to the new organ, he knew no more about it than he did last year. It was quite impossible to say when it would be ready, but he had written to the builders making another inquiry. In conclusion, he expressed the satisfaction of all with the manner

in which clergy and choir had conducted the services during the past year.

Mr. Peebles seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Dean Symons proposed the adoption of the Vestry report and accounts. He thanked all those concerned for the most delightful holiday he and his family had been enabled to spend at Home, and expressed his great appreciation of the extra work undertaken on his behalf by Bishop Molony and the Sub-Dean. The Dean went on to pay a tribute to the excellent work done by Mr. R. B. Hurry, the late organist, who had done so much to bring the music of the Cathedral up to a high standard, and he thanked the honorary organists, Messrs. Waddell, Graham and Dexter for having carried on so ably during Mr. Hurry's absence. Also Mr. Graham Barrow, for his painstaking and extremely successful work as choir-master. The Dean went on to refer to the great amount of work in connexion with the Cathedral and St. Andrews' Church, and other activities which necessitated the appointment of an assistant, and said that the arrival of the Rev. T. W. Hall, who is to act as Port Chaplain and work among the seamen of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine, would be a welcome event.

Mr. A. C. Clear seconded the Dean's resolution, which was carried.

In proposing the adoption of the budget for 1922, Mr. Clear said that the very considerable increase was due to the fact that by the appointment of Mr. Hall they would automatically lose a grant of Tls. 3,600 from the Mission to Seamen.

So far, Tls. 7,400 had been subscribed and as the working expenses were estimated at Tls. 6,130, they were amply covered for the whole year. They would have to draw upon the alms fund for a larger sum than usual, and to meet the extra demands they had circularized a number of firms in Shanghai, meeting with a very generous response. A number of subscribers also had promised to increase their subscriptions.

Mr. J. J. Dawe seconded the resolution, and the report was adopted.

Mr. P. Peebles were re-elected a Trustee, and Messrs. E. L. Allen, J. J. Dawe, A. T. Downie, O. M. Green, S. C. Young and R. M. J. Martin were re-elected Wardens. The Dean nominated Mr. A. C. Clear to be his warden for another year, thanking him for the able way in which he had carried out his duties in the past.

The meeting closed with a cordial vote of thanks to Sir Everard Fraser, proposed by the Dean.

Among the arrivals in Shanghai on Wednesday by the P. & O. S. Khiva were Mrs. Belcher and her sister Miss Haslock. They are proceeding to Peking, where the wedding of Mrs. Belcher to a member of the British consular service will be solemnized.

SPORT

PAPER HUNT CLUB

The Thirtieth Hunt

Alternations of hope and despair had been agitating the Pack for the whole week as to whether any hunting event could be held on Saturday, and the Clerk of the Weather took good care to leave the matter in doubt till the last moment. The final decision of the Stewards was that the Annual Handicap would have to be postponed, but a Hunt was held instead, at which riders rejoiced greatly. It was of course obvious that the going would be heavy but the drying wind which followed the gale on Friday night, together with the bright sunshine of Saturday morning, had done much to improve matters, with the result that the hunt proved quite an enjoyable outing.

The trail was laid by Mr. C. Blix, the heavyweight winner of last week's event, assisted by Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe, and began at Marah, off the Hungjao Road, just beyond Municipal Gardens. The meet was at 3 p.m. and a large number of riders turned out in pink, giving the proceedings the usual picturesque touch characteristic of hunt meetings. Owing to the recent rains, the paper lay very distinctly on the dark coloured earth and the going was not nearly so heavy as was expected. From Marah the trail proceeded to the Slough of Despond and then swung left-handed towards the Family Tree creek which was passed by the well known Wade.

Riders then swung to the left over the Hungjao Road, beyond Octopus Tree, and after traversing a small section of the Hungjao country, waded Rubicon Creek and found themselves on Miss Johnstone's Line. Now came shivery expectation on the part of some that the great big water jump on the Johnstone Flats was to come next, till it was realized with relief that the trail lay well to the left over the high ground, leaving the still waters of this formidable jump untouched. The rather big dry cut in the middle of the line however claimed a couple of casualties, and several riders carried well up the line beyond the point at which the hunt usually leaves it and bought the inevitable grip at the top.

A WILY FOX.

The trail was then found leading over the well known route towards Obstruction Wade which is a good wade though it must be passed in single file. The same old check was also laid to the right towards Chipoo Creek but the true trail was speedily found by Mr. Craddock in the direction of Chipoo Town leading over Mrs. Soyka and the Twins, till it reached the Siccawei Creek, which was then followed in the homeward direction.

It was here that the hunt found itself considerably at fault, because there is only one way usually taken though the wily fox had been known

before to have plunged across the Siccawei Creek and finished in the French country. When the trail came to an end in this area, both of these routes were tried by ambitious riders each attended by a friendly group of admirers, but there was nothing to it for no trail was to be found. Those who went upon the usual run home went quite a long way before convinced of the futility of further effort, taking a chance that the trail must lie that way, but sad to say it did not. It was only after further prolonged search that it was discovered that the fox had slipped the hunt entirely and passed round at the back of the No. 12 trees and done a "me for home" stunt down the plain behind until he reached the Rubicon.

Once the trail was found, there was a frenzied rush of riders coming from every direction towards the 12 trees and riders careered along the plain each convinced that at last victory lay within his grasp. Several rather formidable looking dry cuts were encountered, several competitors chewed mud at various points, and realized in rue and bitterness the truth of the adage, more haste less speed. The rest tarried not but plunged into the Rubicon creek and landed at the further bank as best they might whence the flags were already in sight located on the banks of the Firth of Forth. The Forth as ever is a formidable jump, the water lies black and still waiting for its victims and on this occasion it did not wait in vain. The first batch of riders flew over the jump but after the first refusal many more took place and more than one rider narrowly escaped a watery grave. Mr. T. A. Spedding won the hunt on Roseleaf, and Mr. E. H. McMichael, second on The Hawfinch, won the heavyweight prize. Both these gentlemen thus were in receipt of many hearty congratulations. The card reads as follows:

1. Mr. T. A. Spedding on Roseleaf.
2. Mr. E. H. McMichael on The Hawfinch.
3. Dr. C. N. Davis on Robin Hood.
4. Mr. G. Pollock on Father Confessor.
5. Mr. J. C. Bauld on St. Pauls.
6. Dr. W. B. Billingham on Henry.

LADIES' PAPER HUNT

Cups to Mrs. Lester and Mrs. Sparke After a Good Run

It had been the writer's intention to commemorate this very sporting annual event by the repetition of a narrative poem of elevated character describing the exploits of a famous huntress of other days entitled "The Farmer's Fair Daughter." It began thus:

The farmer's fair daughter bucked over the water.

And rode in the style the butcher-boy taught her.

She was clad in a pair of her father's best breeches

And tickled her mount when she came to the ditches.

However, long residence in the Far East has dimmed the memory, that only the first few lines of this

priceless epic can at the moment be recalled, so that faculty of the mind by which past recollections are retained must be blamed for thus leaving this choice fragment of sporting composition incomplete.

But why live in the past when we are able to enjoy the present? For surely the said farmer's sporting female offspring could have performed no better than did most of the field in the Ladies' Hunt Sunday. As previously intimated, only the Stewards accompanied by the special correspondent were allowed to follow the hunt and render first aid if necessary, and the S.O.S. went out in one or two instances fairly generously.

The hunt was laid by Mr. N. L. Sparke and covered about six miles of good country, although the heavy going interfered with the pace considerably at times. Miss Billy Courtts had the bad luck to lose her mount, The Camel, before the event, as that unfortunate animal managed to break his leg on the way out. She was, therefore, reduced to a chance mount on The Kingfisher, a pony of some ability, but of pronounced moods, the result being that she had a very hard and tiring ride.

From the start at the Hungjao Road the course ran through the Family Tree Wade to the Westward Ho line, where Miss Conner had a bad spill, but pluckily remounted and carried on, only to meet with frequent similar mishaps, the result of riding a swerving pony. The water jump near Suez caused some grief, but all were eventually through or over; thence on to a new water jump near Scott's Folly up the Barrier Line, well negotiated by most, across the Rubicon Road and wooden bridge near the Long Village where green paper was laid and a breather taken. Following this the jumps to the Moleskin Wade were laid and finally the run in—on which Lady Fraser lost her chance—the flags being on the No. 2 Joss House Line near the Monument.

Sixteen competitors started and 12 finished, and the race for first place was a real ding-dong affair, between Mrs. H. W. Lester riding astride, and Mrs. N. L. Sparke, riding side-saddle, the card eventually being:—

1. Mrs. H. W. Lester on My Mistake (1st riding astride).
2. Mrs. N. L. Sparke on Knight Commander (1st riding side-saddle).
3. Mrs. Andrews on Bandit.
4. Mrs. Phillips on Bonny Boy
5. Miss Merriman on chest-griffin
6. Mrs. Rodger on Brown Boy.

The hunt was followed by the pleasing function of tea at Mrs. John Liddell's bungalow, where there was absolutely standing room only, at which the Master in his very best style presented the cups (one given by Mrs. John Liddell and the other by Mrs. C. R. Burkill) to the successful competitors, with three cheers and a tiger for the hostess, who in turn called for three for the Master, who was again called to his legs to respond. This having been gracefully accomplished, adieux were made and

a good afternoon's fun and hospitality brought to a jolly close with the cry from one of the junior competitors, "We want more, and so say all of us!"

SHANGHAI LADIES GOLF CLUB

January Competitions

The following are the results of the January competitions played under the auspices of the Shanghai Ladies Golf Club:—

Season Medal (Kiangwan). Won by Mrs. L. Tweedie Stodart, 94-2=92. Second, Mrs. P. Enticknap, 95-2=93.

Eclectic Competition (Kiangwan). Won by Mrs. P. Enticknap. Card:

	Net.
1.—Mrs. P. Enticknap	73
2.—Mrs. V. Grundy	75
3.—Mrs. L. Tweedie Stodart	78
4.—Mrs. H. H. Fowler	79
5.—Mrs. P. Peebles	82
6.—Mrs. T. G. Drakeford	86

Club Cup (Shanghai). There not being sufficient entries, there was no competition for January.

FOOTBALL

Results at a Glance

INTERNATIONAL CUP.

ENGLAND 4 PORTUGAL 1

LEAGUE: DIVISION II.

S. F. C. 4 NAVY 3

S. V. C. TOURNAMENT.

MACHINE GUN Co. 13 CUSTOMS Co. 0

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

S. R. F. C. 14 H. M. S. CAIRO 5

INTERNATIONAL CUP COMPETITION

England v. Portugal

This match, in the final round of the International Cup Competition, was played on the Football Club's ground last Saturday and resulted in a victory for the English team by four goals to one. On the general run of the play, however, the Englishmen were by no means three goals superior to their opponents. England deserved to win but the Portuguese, though not exactly unlucky, were by no means favoured by fortune and were much better value than the solitary goal they scored would indicate.

The Portuguese lost the match, but even when they were three goals down they never played like a vanquished team. In all departments they appeared to revel in the game and never to know when they were beaten, and towards the end of the match especially, when there was no hope of their even equalising, they delighted the spectators, supporters and others, with some fine football—fast and vigorous, well-conceived and well-executed, and gave Harris many anxious moments.

The English team was dis-

appointing, for not all of the players rose to the occasion or justified their inclusion in a team representative of England's best footballers in Shanghai. The English play was more individual than cohesive or concerted, bustling was more in evidence than finesse, and it was only towards the end of the second half that the forwards gave the spectators anything really exhilarating.

ENGLAND'S FIRST GOAL.

The game opened with the Englishmen having the advantage of a fairly strong diagonal wind. The Portuguese were the first to attack, but play soon veered round to the other end, and for the first fifteen minutes the Portuguese forwards were seldom able to get away, and were well held by Quayle and Clissold when they did.

The first goal fell to England after twenty-one minutes' play, from a movement initiated by Isherwood and completed by Goldman, who gave the goalie no chance.

England's second goal was unfortunate for the Portuguese. There was a scrimmage in front of the goal area and finding himself momentarily uncovered, Goldman put in a low shot, not at all fast. Either the goalie was not able to see the ball or he was under the impression that the whistle had sounded, for he made no attempt to stop the ball, which went past his legs into the net.

Then followed a period in which the Portuguese appeared to have matters much their own way. Quayle and Clissold were hard pressed and on one occasion Quayle just managed to charge G. Silva off the ball as he was about to shoot from short range. From a fine attack initiated by the left and centre halves, the Portuguese left wing made a determined attack. Gutierrez sent in a perfect centre and J. Silva had little difficulty in manoeuvring the leather past Harris into the aperture. Ogden made in quick succession three individual efforts but there was much too much individuality about him, for on all three occasions he held on to the ball too long, when a judicious pass would have been productive of far better results.

HARRIS'S SOUND GAME.

Half time arrived with the Englishmen leading by two goals to one, a score which about reflected the play. On the resumption, however, the Portuguese, who had the advantage of the wind, were much more aggressive than in the first half, and though in the initial stages of the half their control of the ball was not of the best, they soon settled down to the altered conditions. Their forwards were bippy and on several occasions ran rings round the opposing defence, but where they failed was in marksmanship. Harris was playing a sound game, at times brilliant, and saved his side on at least two occasions when it appeared that a goal was inevitable. One save,

from a shot by Lima, was particularly good and deserved the applause it drew forth.

Forshaw and Wade on the English left wing, were playing a beautiful game; Wade was plying his partner at every opportunity, and Forshaw showed his appreciation by putting in some great centres. England's third goal came from the foot of Wade at a second attempt, with a shot that was bound to score.

The fourth goal for the Englishmen must be credited to Knight, for although Goldman, opportunist that he is, put the finishing touches to the movement, it was to Knight's initiative and elusiveness that the opportunity was due. The final stages were productive of some determined attacking by the Portuguese forwards, but although Quayle was several times hard pressed and on more than one occasion passed by the right-wing Gutierrez, Harris was safe and the final whistle was blown with the score at four goals to one in favour of England.

S. V. C. COMPETITION

M.G.C. Defeat Customs Co.

A great deal was expected of Sunday's fixture in the S. V. C. Shield Competition, between the Customs Company and the Machine Gun Company, for both had been doing so well. However, sufficient account had not been taken of the fact that, whereas a majority of the machine-gunners are still playing football with various clubs, the Customs had filled in with a number of veterans who used to be marked men, but have fallen out of the game.

Such as G. E. Marden, for instance, put up some fine play early in the competition, but such form could not last and yesterday was the off day for the Customs. The M.G.C. men were all over them and scored just as they pleased. The outside forwards were particularly useful, dropping the ball time and again from corner kicks right over the goal mouth.

Five goals were scored in the first half and eight more in the second, Cooke having seven to his account alone and as the Customs were unable to gain a solitary point they were beaten by 13 goals to nothing. Their forwards made a few commendable efforts, which were, however, spoiled by poor shooting and the team as a whole was completely outplayed.

LEAGUE: Division II.

Shanghai Football Club v. Navy

The only League match played last Saturday was that between the Football Club and H. M. Navy, in the Second Division, and this resulted in a win for the Club by the small margin of the odd goal in seven. The Navy turned out one of the strongest teams of the season, thanks to the presence in port of H. M. S. Cairo.

The first goal was registered within 15 minutes of start, by J. K. Ewing for the Club. The Club took the ball into the Navy half from the start and looked as though they were going to have things their own way until after the first goal had been scored; but when the Navy got away with some fine combination and kept the Club's defence busy. On several occasions the ball hit the cross-bar, and bad luck kept them from scoring. Phillips, in goal, put in some good work, ably assisted by Loonis, at full back. Several times the Club took the ball down the field, and after a minute or two in front of their opponents' goal, without increasing their score, saw the Navy send it back. Ewing, at half back, distinguished himself on several occasions by brilliant play. At half time the score stood at one goal to nil in favour of the Club.

At the opening of the second half the Club took the ball straight down the field with pretty combination, and from a nice pass to Nash, who netted the ball, scored the second goal of the match. A few minutes later the Club got through again, and another goal was credited to Nash, who netted a nice header from Koning. The Navy then got well away and from a scrimmage in front of the Club's goal, registered their first point. Their second score was really brilliant, being scored by Smith, after some good openings and excellent passing. Koning added another goal for the Club, with a well-placed shot, and from the ensuing kick-off the Navy pressed hard, and a corner kick was gained by them and from a well-centred kick a scrimmage ensued from which they scored their third goal.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

S. R. F. C. v. H. M. S. Cairo.

A friendly match played between the above teams, on the Cricket Club's Ground on Saturday afternoon, resulted in an easy victory for the Football Club. The ground, unfortunately, was very heavy and fast play was out of the question.

In the first half the Club asserted their superiority and pressed their opponents the whole time, scoring four tries (one converted) in rapid succession. Of these Bowling, who played an exceptionally good game, scored three and Eldridge one. Webb, Kliene and Goulden played well for their side.

In the second half the Club appeared to relax their efforts and failed to register a score. The "Cairo" team, however, scored one goal, Lawes, after a forward scrimmage breaking away and securing a try, which was converted by Lieut Graham.

The game thus ended in a win for the Club by 14 points to 5.

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett acted as referee.

HOME FOOTBALL

International Rugby: England
Beat Ireland at Dublin

London, Feb. 11.

In an international Rugby match at Dublin to-day, England beat Ireland by 12 points to 3.

The ground was in splendid condition and there were a record crowd of spectators. The English team attacked at the outset, the forwards invading the home twenty-five line where Crawford, the Irish full-back, saved magnificently. After nine minutes play, Wallis scored a try for Ireland. A beautiful movement by the English three-quarters ended in Smallwood equalizing. Ireland pressed for a time and then the English backs made another well-sustained attack, as the result of which Low scored a try. The English backs continued to play finely, but they met with a very stout defence.

At half-time the score stood as follows:—

England	6 points
Ireland	3 points

On the resumption of play, after a fine forward rush by the Irishmen, the English backs again took charge of the game, Smallwood, after a capital run, sending in to Maxwell-Hyslop, who scored.

Ireland then made a fresh spurt but was held up twice near the English line. Towards the end of the game, England persistently attacked and Gardner scored the fourth try.

Association Football

LEAGUE: FIRST DIVISION.

Liverpool 1, Birmingham 0.
Aston Villa 2, Sunderland 0.
Sheffield United 1, Bolton Wanderers 0.
Tottenham 3, Manchester City 1.

LEAGUE: SECOND DIVISION.

Notts Forest 2, Wednesday Club 0.
Stokes 4, Leicester City 3.
Wolverhampton 0, Fulham 0.
West Ham 1, Hull City 1.

THE Shanghai Thrift Society has issued a circular to its members urging them to give up cigarette smoking and use the funds for the redemption of the Shantung Railways. They state that if the members obey this suggestion for four months, enough funds will be saved for the redemption of the lines.—The proposal will doubtless end in smoke.

MR. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Tsiang Cheng, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy, General Hsu Kuo-liang, Chief of the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary, Mr. Shen Pao-chang, acting Taoyin and Shanghai City Magistrate, and a number of local Chinese officials, were hosts at a dinner given at the Yih Chia-chun Restaurant last Sunday.



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Special Articles

THE CHANGEABLENESS OF THE UNCHANGEABLE

Notes of a Sermon Preached by the Rev. C. E. Darwent M. A. in
Union Church, Tientsin, Sunday evening, January 22

Text: Hebrews I. 12. "And as a mantle shalt thou roll them up; As a garment, and they shall be changed; But thou art the same; And thy years shall not fail."

Whoever it was who wrote this Epistle—whether Paul, or Apollos, or Priscilla,—there can be no doubt, that it was written to confirm the faith of scattered Hebrew Christians. We are apt to think, that our own times are the first to be times of unsettled faith, and to deplore them in consequence. But this only reveals our blank ignorance of the past.

The faith has always to adjust itself to the times. If it does not it suffers. This writer describes the revelations of the past. They came in "sundry times and divers manners." We may fairly sum that up by saying, that he describes the revelations of the past as in patches. There was a little to Abraham, more to David and to the prophets. Nay, some of the most wonderful truths were revealed to quite unimportant people, and to outside people like Balaam.

It is not easy to gather them all together into a unity. Think of it in this way. Historians are always trying to trace the development of English liberty. It is not easy. You have to start with King Alfred 1,000 years ago. Not easy. And the Old Testament covers a period of 2,000 years. It is all very well for us to have it nicely bound, all the books together, with old Cruden's Concordance to help our wretched memories to find texts, and piece them together. The revelation did not come all together to the people that received it. No wonder they misunderstood a great deal of it. It was like a picture cut up into 20 pieces, all hung up in different places on the walls of a room, and you are asked to give your judgement on it. Not easy to keep the section together in your mind.

Now this writer says, that happily this has ended. God has focussed the whole truth as to all, that concerns the relations of God and man in His Son, Jesus Christ; "Unto which of the angels said He at any time: 'Thou art my Son.' 'This day have I begotten Thee?'"

The angels have a high enough dignity. He "maketh his angels winds and His ministers a flame of fire; but of the Son He saith. "Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever."

All the scattered and patched rays of light are gathered up in this One glorious person, Jesus Christ. What a mercy for us! Instead of the rays of divine light being scattered and giving a blurred picture of the divine, they are focussed.

A NATURAL QUESTION.

I think too that the writer has in his mind the possibility that in the future people will say just the same thing that they said of the past, that the focussed revelation in the Son of God will need revising and mending. It will be said, that Christianity will have to undergo revision. It is said that it too is a thing of patches; that it will need changing. That is just what people are saying. They say:—Look at the history of the Gospel in the world. First one truth or doctrine is prominent and then another. It looks as if the Church really does not know what exactly Christianity is. It seems so different in the different ages."

There is truth in all this. There has been always a different emphasis on the various doctrines of the Faith. The first Christians no doubt placed the belief in Christ's second coming in the forefront of their teaching. Some of them got as far as to be slack in their work, on the ground that, if the Saviour was coming immediately to take them all to heaven, it was no use breaking your back with work. That folly has often been repeated.

The Greek Christians seem to me to have laid most stress on the incarnation of our Lord, and its effect in sanctifying the whole of life. They were a cheerful people and made Christianity a cheerful religion as it ought to be. In the West the doctrine of the Cross prevailed. Sin was seen to be a grisly horror as it is. And the Atonement was the great doctrine, that filled the minds of Christian peoples.

THE DOCTRINE OF HELL.

At one time, about the year A.D. 1100, the doctrine of Christ's descent to hell held a very prominent place in the mind of the Church. An old and famous English poem is called "The Harrowing of Hell." He went down and harrowed out the devil and his myrmidons. He let the devil know that he could not have his own way. That was a cheering fact for a world that has suffered a great deal from the activities of the devil.

At the Reformation the Christian truth that was to the fore was that of justification by faith. That sounds dry but it is not. It is the question, what is the ground of a man's standing before God? Is it in his own goodness or in God's? That was fought over so earnestly that Christian peoples

had no time to think of anything else. So it has gone on. Thirty years ago the question of the destiny of men was the question; are the wicked punished eternally or annihilated?

What the question is to-day is hard to say. The idea seems to be that anyone can go to heaven if he cares to go. Now all this is often contrasted with physical science. It is said that its results are assured. When it makes an advance it keeps it. It is said to be so "different from religion" that religion is built on shifting sands, science on a rock.

That, however, is the great mistake which these words in Hebrews correct. Why this writer quotes so much of the Psalms has often been debated. The reason seems to be that he has a great idea. In all great things, there is a changeableness of the unchangeable. "As a mantle shalt thou roll them up; as a garment and they shall be changed."

That is equally true of science as of religion. Scientific doctrines are being "rolled up like a garment," as are religious doctrines. Yet no one says there is nothing in science, on that account, as they do of religion. It is most extraordinary, how people insist on treating religion as on a peculiar basis, as different from other branches of knowledge. But it is true of science and religion equally: "as a mantle shalt thou roll" up all their theories and doctrines, yet, of all truth it is as with the Eternal himself, "Thou art the same, and thy years shall not fail." The substance remains; it is only the expression and formulation of truth that change. See how true this is of physical science.

NEW IDEAS IN SCIENCE.

There is the moon. All my life I have read, and been taught, that the moon is a dead world, a kind of burnt up cinder. It was, as far as I know, taken for granted that there is no life on the moon, because there is no water, and there is no water because there is no hydrogen, and there is no hydrogen because lunar gravity is too weak to hold the gas in the lunar atmosphere, if there is a lunar atmosphere. "Utterly dead as the moon is," says Mr. A. C. de la Crommelin D.Sc. in his "Star World." But now here comes an American astronomer, I think Professor Pickering. He is sure that he sees signs of vegetation on the moon; the mountains seem to be covered with a film of vegetation in spring; vegetation of a lowly sort, still vegetation, a living thing in which case there must be some water. Here then is a change of idea and doctrine. Yet the moon will go on shining all the same; the poets can still name her "The pale Empress of the Night" and the rustics can call her the "Parish

lantern." A change of view does not abolish the moon. Not at all. We have tides, even if she is not a "dead cinder." No one suggests that astronomy has nothing in it because there has come a change of doctrine as regards the moon. Why then cannot people see that it is just the same in regard to Jesus Christ? If in different ages Christian people have laid emphasis on different aspects of the infinite worlds of truth wrapped up in Him, that does not abolish Him and His truth and His claims, any more than Professor Pickering's new idea has abolished the moon herself.

The fact is that our heads are so weak that we men can hold only one idea in our minds at one time. It is the same with religion as with politics. The Genoa Conference is wiping out attention to the Washington Conference. Two Conferences are too many for our heads. So the fact that attention in one age is confined to the doctrine of the Trinity is no evidence that the substance of the Gospel has changed: "As a mantle shalt thou roll them up." That is true of the intellectual expression of the Gospel; but it is also true of Him whom all these doctrines try to express,

"But Thou art the same,
And Thy years shall not fail."

AND THEN THE ATOM.

Take another illustration from our old friends the atoms. The atom used to be defined as the smallest ultimate particle of matter, in which elements combine with one another. It is from a Greek word—a thing that cannot be cut. Sir John Herschell, the great astronomer, once made a remark about the atoms, that they "bore every mark of being manufactured articles." I wonder how many thousands of times that remark has been quoted in sermons as a proof of the existence of a great God, who manufactured them; a manufactured thing needs a manufacturer. The atom was conceived of as hard, definite in size and so on. But now, this old, old theory of our friend the atom has gone: it "is rolled up like a mantle; as a garment they are changed." Now we read that the atom is a world of whirling forces, a small solar system.

It is like a school of mad dancing dervishes in its little self. Positive and negative electricity are tearing against or with one another: there are rods, and figure-of-eight forms in it, as was explained in a recent article in the "North-China Daily News." "It would take millions and millions of them to build up the bulk of a pin's head." Yet in each of them there are these inconceivably rapid moving things. Such is the atom now. If it could read the proceedings of learned societies the old dead atom would scarcely know itself.

Where is your fixity and unchangeableness of science? What right has it to throw reflexions on religion for change of emphasis of its doctrines? Can we then not all see that the atom remains the

same, in spite of all these changes in our ideas of its make-up? It is still pretty hard, though it is composed of whirling forces. I see that arrangements are being made for a fight between Dick Dempsey and Carpentier; that is, if a big enough purse can be put up. Such is disinterested love of the manly art. Well, if this fight does come off, these two pugnacious gentlemen will find the fists of his opponent just as hard as Tom Sayers, long ago, found the fists of his antagonists, in days when atoms were thought of as hard dead things. "As a mantle shalt thou roll them up."

Yes, that is true of the old theory of atoms. Yet we can say of the atom, "Thou art the same; And thy years shall not fail." The earth will remain solid enough; and if we run into a tree in our motor car, we shall find the ground quite hard enough to fall on.

UNALTERABLE FACTS.

Views, doctrines, theories do not alter the nature and existence of things. What then if the Church of Jesus Christ has thought more of one side of His work in any age than it thought of others? Theories of Him, theories of our manner of salvation, of how He can forgive sins and blot out the past, the miracle of miracles, may change, rolled up as a mantle; but He "is the same," and "his years shall not fail." He remains the same glorious Son of God. The main body of the Church has never changed in that; that He is "the Son of God with power, according to the spirit of holiness, by the resurrection of the dead."

What if the early Church did think most of His return at an early date to receive His own to Himself? Can we not all see that the fact that they expected such a tremendous thing to be done by Him, is a clear proof, that they believed He is the Saviour of the world, the King of Glory? They did not expect Paul to "come in the clouds of heaven to take them there. They did expect He would. What if Christians in the Middle Ages dwelt particularly on his descent into hell? They never dreamt of thinking that Socrates, or Marcus Aurelius, or St. Augustine could descend into hell, defy the devil and take away the souls he had ruined. To think he had preached the Gospel down there, where it is most needed, was to believe all that the Church holds of Christ as "the faithful witness, the first-born of the dead, the ruler of the kings of the earth."

What if there have been disputes as to the manner in which His death atones for sin? There has never been any idea that Seneca's death did anything for the sins of any poor human soul. No! Nor that when Hume died, his blood availed to save any soul. No. Hume had enough to do with his own sins. Can we not see, that all these questionings about Jesus Christ are just man's testimony to His exceeding greatness, like us; yet unlike us, "who is the

image of the invisible God, the first-born of all creation"? Doctrines, views, of Him, we can say of them:

"And as a mantle shalt thou roll them,
As a garment, and they shall be changed."

But of Him, nothing that has ever been urged against Him, no change of doctrinal emphasis that has ever been made by the Church, gives ground for any hesitation in our saying of Him.

"But thou art the same,
And thy years shall not fail."

PEKING, Feb. 8.—Mr. J. P. Kendrick has been appointed Managing Director of the Peking Syndicate and will reside in Peking. Mr. T. Barson remains in Peking as a Resident Director of the Syndicate. Mr. Hendwick is now due to leave London for Peking.—Reuter.

WHEN the British battle cruiser Renown arrives off the Formosan coast on April 8, bringing the Prince of Wales to Japan to return the Prince Regent's visit to England last year, she will be met by the Mutsu, flag-ship of the First Squadron, and escorted to Yokohama. It is expected the Prince of Wales will reach Tokio on April 12. He will be met at Yokohama by the Prince Regent. The Prince, according to his present programme, will be in Japan until May 2. Visiting many of the country's show places of historic and scenic interest, His Royal Highness will travel by land to Kiusiu. The Renown will await him at Beppu, from which port the departure for England will be made.

Mrs. Giles, wife of Dr. H. A. Giles, the distinguished Chinese scholar, Professor of Chinese at Cambridge, died at Cambridge on December 17, aged 61. She was Elise Williamina, daughter of the late Rev. Alfred Edersheim, D.D. At the age of 17 she became secretary to her father, and worked with him for seven years on his *magnum opus*, "The Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah." After her marriage, at the age of 23, she spent nearly 10 years in China, and in spite of serious ill-health during the later years managed to publish, under the pen-name of Lise Boehm, a series of "China Coast Tales," filling two good-sized volumes and illustrative of the social life of the foreigner at the Open Treaty Ports. But her greatest feats lay in the direction of proof-reading. A hyphen or a full stop upside down would form no trap for her unerring eye; and students who used her husband's "Chinese-English Dictionary" in its first edition, and those who now use the same in its second edition, as well as his "Chinese Biographical Dictionary," owe her a deep debt for the typographical accuracy in each case not only of the English text, but also of the immense number of Chinese characters with which she had learned to deal.

THE DISHEARTENING WAYS OF REVOLUTION

China the Land of Lost Causes: High Hopes that Come to Nothing: Provinces that Throw out Bad Governors for Something Even Worse

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Feb. 9.

The natives of Kuangsi resident in the Metropolis, who are neither a numerous nor an influential class, nor in any sense devoted to the interests of the Peking Government, are planning to hold a conference among themselves on Sunday, February 12, to discuss the parlous state of their fellow provincials who still have the misfortune to reside among their native hills. The premise of their discussion will be the incontrovertible fact that conditions in Kuangsi are many times worse since the completion of Chen Chiung-ming's campaign of "liberation" than they were in the days of Lu Yung-ting's "tyranny." It appears that similar conclaves are being held in other centres in other parts of China with a view to discussion of the same topic on the same premise.

THE MORAL OF HUNAN.

Herein there is fresh food for rather gloomy thought. In the spring of 1920 Wu Pei-fu through a negative action, the withdrawal of his troops from the Hengchow district, afforded the people of Hunan an opportunity to throw off the tyranny of Chang Chin-yao. Immediately at his heels came Tan Yen-kai and Chao Heng-ti with the barefooted, half-armed First Hsiang Chun Division, and by heroic positive action, put Chang Chin-yao and his disorderly hordes out of Hunan and afforded the people of Hunan a splendid opportunity to govern themselves and to establish a model provincial government. Conditions in Hunan are not worse than they were under Chang Chin-yao; that could not be. But they are anything but ideal. Instead of one outlander tyrant, Hunan has acquired a dozen native military despots and a weak Tuchun, who cannot maintain order but is nevertheless a Tuchun. For a cruel military autocracy she has exchanged something approaching anarchy. Here were high hopes and confident forecasts blasted.

That same summer Wu Pei-fu came on to Peking and broke the power of Tuan Chi-jui, with all his military prestige and his Japanese patronage. Great things were promised. There was to be a popular assembly which was to vote away all China's evils, unite the country and start it off on a new course. The very coolies in the streets of Peking prayed for Wu Pei-fu's victory and cheered "Old Tuan's" downfall. In place of Tuan we have had Chin Yun-peng and company, under the patronage of Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun. Enough said; here were more high hopes blasted.

THE EXAMPLE OF SHENSI.

In the spring of 1921 Feng Yü-hsiang, the Christian general and

the super-policeman, went into Shensi in support of Yen Hsiang-wen and shortly succeeded to the Tuchunship. Shensi had known no peace since 1912. It had been the happy hunting ground of the biggest brigand armies in China, not to mention the so-called Southern troops who claimed the support of the Kuomintang. It suffered under some of China's worst Tuchuns, among whom Chen Shu-fan, the last, was not least.

Feng's expedition was regarded as a crusade; his assumption of the Tuchunship as a sure promise of peace at last. The upshot of it is that Feng keeps order in about a third of the province and that travelling is just about as unpleasant and dangerous as it ever was, while from his capital have come the most serious reports of anti-foreign demonstrations which have been heard in the land since the Boxer year.

WU PEI-FU'S FAILURE.

Last summer Wu Pei-fu went into Hupeh and Hunan. Wang Chan-yuan, under whose misgovernment the people of Hupeh had been restive and rebellious for years, was forced to decamp. Raids of the Hunanese and the Szechuanese, soldier dumping, exploiting invasions, were repelled and China looked to Wu Pei-fu to give the Hupeh people a chance to establish a decent Government of their own and breathe freely for a time. The upshot of it is that Wu Pei-fu is back in Loyang, again concentrating on the training of his invincible Third Division, while Hsiao Yao-nan, a weakling if not a rogue, is at the head of a clique of subordinates in Hupeh who, according to all accounts, both Chinese and foreign, are lading out to Hupeh more gross maladministration than Wang Chan-yuan ever achieved in his whole career.

CHEN CHIUNG-MING'S HIGH AIM.

Just a year ago the writer talked with Chen Chiung-ming in his yamen in Canton and was much impressed by his high ideals, sound political theories and evident sincerity. He disclaimed all thoughts of conquest. He wanted to concentrate on Kuangtung and make it a model province, with a minimum army and local self-government in every hsien. Thereafter he believed other provinces would profit by Kuangtung's example and a federation could be formed by invitation rather than by conquest. He said he would not fight Lu Yung-ting unless he was attacked, and would not invade Kuangsi unless the Kuangsi people invited him to come in and straighten out their affairs as he was then adjusting matters in Kuangtung.

Early last summer Lu Yung-ting attacked Kuangtung under President Hsu Shih-chang's orders. Chen Chiung-ming fought him and invaded Kuangsi, possibly by invitation. At this writing Kuangtung may be a model province or it may not; Kuangsi certainly is not. The Cantonese army in Kuangsi looted indiscriminately, ravaged the women on Kuangsi soil and when they retired carried off with them all the women and girls they could take into Kuangtung. At present Chen Chiung-ming, or rather his deputies, control a mere fraction of the province.

The Kuangsi folk here say that in this fraction of the province conditions are no better than they were under the "tyrant" Lu Yung-ting, while in the rest of the province they are many times worse. The tufei are having such a time as they have not enjoyed for many years. Here again a cruel despotism has been replaced by a crueler anarchy.

A DISCOURAGING TASK.

It is discouraging to review these stories and it is still more discouraging to draw general conclusions from them. Wu Pei-fu, Chen Chiung-ming, Tan Yen-kai, Feng Yu-hsiang, and many lesser lights whom we might mention, and in whose patriotic devotion and sincerity we have all put faith, set out to create opportunities for the people from time to time, elicited tremendous moral support from both Chinese and foreigners, and finally appear to have succeeded in creating nothing but opportunities for others to abuse.

Last summer, as Mr. Eugene Chen says, the writer "was using the columns of the 'North China Daily News' to boost Wu Pei-fu while the latter was busy killing his own people in the Middle Yangtze." Just a little prior to this the Canton Information Bureau was using any columns available, including the columns of the "North China Daily News," partly through the medium of the writer, to boost Chen Chiung-ming, while he was killing his own people on the upper West River.

The only reason that the writer did not then devote more space and energy to the support of Chen Chiung-ming in his campaign against the Kuangsi Tuchun was prolonged illness. If there were reason to believe that either Wu Pei-fu or Chen Chiung-ming were not sincere and well meaning, the chaos and misgovernment which have followed in the wake of their campaigns might inspire a good deal of bitterness in those of us who have publicly proclaimed them patriots and have led others to put faith in them as the potential saviours of China.

THE TREACHEROUS SUBORDINATE.

There are many factors in China which help to frustrate good intentions outside the personalities of the few men who are at once strong and well meaning. Most of the men in China who are in this class drag heavy loads in the way of political affiliations. They may

be honest and patriotic soldiers and have little administrative ability. In fact, in the world's history, most of the great soldiers with administrative ability have used their exceptional talents to some malign end, almost invariably a selfish end.

Soldiers who lack administrative ability must either delegate their powers to subordinates or resign the fruits of their victories to the people. In China good subordinates are rare. They are usually the greediest of opportunists. And we all know how small a fraction of the people are ready to assume the responsibilities which a successful and benevolent soldier might be moved to put upon them. We also know how little power the subordinates of a successful general would permit him to delegate to the people.

AN IMPOSSIBLE DEDUCTION.

We are all bound to be discouraged when we study Shensi, Hupeh, Hunan and Kuangsi and see how little the people of these provinces have benefited from the wars which the men in whom we saw fit to believe carried on, as we presume they believed, in the interest of the people. But if we work by the inductive method from the results of their campaigns back to the personalities of the men and conclude that they are all rogues, we are not only doing them an injustice but we are also smothering our own hopes of China's regeneration within anything like a reasonable time. If Chen Chiung-ming is reflected in Kuangsi and Wu Pei-fu in Hupeh, we might just as well abandon all sentimentalisms about the welfare of China and draw up among ourselves a contract of exploitation satisfactory to all parties.

THE "New Society," a Peking paper founded by General Chin Yun-peng, whose sympathies have lain with the Chihli party, was suppressed last Saturday by order of the police authorities. This action was taken on the ground that the paper in question was by alarmist reports fostering a breach of the peace.—A Deuter telegram from Peking states that the Chinese Press Association has protested against the action of the police in suppressing the "New Society," declaring it to be unjustified.

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The Author of "Chinese Characteristics" and "Village Life in China" Narrates Some of his Early Experiences

By Dr. Arthur Smith.

At the request of the editor of the "North China Daily News" the writer has consented to prepare some papers with a backward look on five Chinese decades. It is not an autobiography, for which most readers would care nothing, much less a history, or even annals, but merely miscellaneous reminiscences with a view to making it easier for a new generation of westerners in China to envisage the China to which foreigners came at that time. These notes are simply rough outlines mainly without the aid of newspapers files, old letters, reports, pamphlets or other memoranda which in the vicissitudes of the last quarter of a century have for the most part unfortunately disappeared.

SHANGHAI IN THE EARLY "SEVENTIES."

In "the more former days" one constantly saw large freight boats on the Mississippi and Missouri, rivers called stern-wheelers, there being at the circumference of the wheel heavy wooden paddles, by the impact of which upon the water the vessel was slowly and clumsily pushed ahead. The Mississippi passenger steamers of that day, before the era of through railway lines, were highdecked with capacious accommodations for an indefinite number of travellers.

(The racing of these boats, especially those of competing lines, to see which could reach St. Louis, Memphis, or New Orleans first, the boilers urged to their utmost capacity, and not infrequently beyond it, the pitch-pine sticks swiftly loaded at every landing by stalwart blacks and immediately reappearing at the top of the big funnels in the shape of dense columns of black smoke, often with resultant explosions—these formed the background of many tales of the middle of the past century.)

That such sidewheelers so perfectly adapted to traffic on great inland waters should have been transferred to "the mightiest of oceans," and scheduled for regular trips between San Francisco and the Orient would seem incredible, yet this was the case. One of these boats called The Great Republic, with 31 passengers left "Frisco" at noon on July 1, 1872, and reached Yokohama (4800 miles) in 22 days, a rate of travel which would scarcely suit travelers nowadays. In those free and easy times it was customary for steamers, of the same line, to slow down when they met in mid-ocean, send out boats and exchange mails and greetings, which in this case was done with the sister ship America.

Two days after arrival in Yokohama the voyage was resumed as far as Kobe in the "Costa Rica," and a few days later in the "Golden Age" to Shanghai, which was

reached in the most sweltering season of the year, August 11.

The Astor House of that period was supposed to be the most comfortable hostelry in town, and it lived up to its reputation fairly, well. Over the dining tables swung heavy punkhas in the style of India. The rate of their motion was such as to give gentle journeys to the flies that lit on them, though there were plenty that never took a rest of that kind. Mosquitoes were most friendly, giving to newcomers of every nationality an audible welcome.

AN ASTRONOMICAL ANARCHIST.

Almost the single outstanding recollection of a brief stay here is that of a tall, spare German guest who sprang from his chair and rose to "Attention" whenever a lady entered the room. "Who is that gentleman?" "Oh, that is Baron Johannes von Gumbach, the scientist, who quarrelled with Sir Robert Hart."

The latter was then as for most of the rest of his long life, the Inspector General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, and had engaged the baron as teacher of astronomy in the new Tungwen College in Peking. The views of the professor, however, differed from those of most of the rest of the human race in regard to celestial physics. "What contributed most to his notoriety," said Dr. Martin, who knew him well, "was his announced determination to overthrow the Newtonian theory of gravitation,—for attraction substituting the pressure of space, which he defined as the unagglomerated or unitary portion of the cosmos. The earth, he asserted, is not like an orange, but like a lemon, a prolate instead of an oblate spheroid. In theology he was a pantheist, believing, as Dr. Williams phrased it, 'that there was not enough God in any one place to hurt him'. Many other strange notions he held, which like an electric spark required only the approach of the opposite to leap forth. One day in summer he was on his way to the Western Hills near Peking, when his cart, laden with books, was swept away by a torrent caused by a sudden shower, the subsiding waves leaving books and manuscripts as landmarks for miles on both sides of the road." This disaster he laid to the charge of the Chinese Government, demanding a large indemnity, claiming that it was not his fault that this sudden freshet had lost him the labour of 20 years, and "prolonged the reign of Newton for centuries."

THE BURLINGHAME MISSION.

Being dismissed by Sir Robert because he refused to teach mathematics he brought suit against the Inspector General in Shanghai,

receiving from the jury an award of 18 hundred pounds sterling. But alas! this judgement was reversed by the Privy Council on appeal. The baron dragged out a precarious existence for some years without employment, dying in Shanghai in a state of extreme destitution. The casual contact with this singular personage might easily have been forgotten but for the circumstance that he wrote a huge volume of perhaps five or six hundred pages, the subtitle of which was "A Political Disclosure," in which he gave his views on the circumstances, under which the mission of Mr. Anson Burlingame to Western lands was arranged. Incidentally his theory of the Universe was expounded in a single sentence of perhaps 300 or more words, occupying on the German plan about a page and a half. The circulation of this book, a copy of which I borrowed from the library of Mr. Wm. N. Pethick, was in some way strangled by the influence of Sir Robert Hart. Copies of it must now be very rare.

The Burlingame Mission just referred to is now only an historical incident, but 55 years ago in the eyes of foreigners in China it was a matter of great importance, as indeed in many other lands as well. Mr. Burlingame had been appointed Minister to China by President Lincoln. This office he held from October, 1861, to November, 1867, a period quite sufficient for a man of his ardent temperament to gain the hearty goodwill both of Manchus and Chinese in Peking. He resigned his post to become a representative of China to the nations of the West. He visited the United States, France, Prussia, and England, but he died in Russia in 1870 bringing what might have been an important service to an untimely end. There was then, as there have been since, bitter controversies over the matter, arising in part from international jealousies.

(The best account of Mr. Burlingame and his work is the monograph of Prof. Fred. W. Williams of Yale University: Anson Burlingame and The First Chinese Mission to Foreign Powers.)

THE FIRST FOREIGN STUDENTS.

While our party was entering Shanghai there sailed thence a vessel from whose 30 passengers much was widely hoped in the not distant future. For on that boat was embarked the first section of the students forming the famous educational mission of Dr. Yung Wing. One hundred and twenty Chinese youths, afterward reduced by the death of one, and the return of seven others to China, were to be trained under Western influences so that upon their return they might be important factors in the anticipated regeneration of China. The story of Dr. Yung Wing sheds an important light on the difficulties which the friends of China met in trying to introduce new ideas in the middle of the last century, and as it is little known to present day students it may be well to give a few particulars of the interesting experiment which

he tried, and in which he failed, yet not altogether so, for the result of so much Western knowledge infused into Chinese official and semi-official life was not without its effect.

Yung Wing was born in the Hsiang Shan district of the Kuangtung province in 1828. At the age of seven he entered Mrs. Gutzlaff's Missionary school at Macao, and six years later the Morrison Education Society School at Macao and Hongkong, under the Rev. S. R. Brown, a foremost educational pioneer in that dark period. In 1847 Yung Wing went with Dr. Brown to the United States, studied at Monson academy, living with Mr. Brown's mother where he devoted his life to the service of God and the welfare of his country. He graduated from Yale College in 1854, where in competition with hundreds of American youths, he took the first prize for English composition. He returned to China in 1854 having practically forgotten his native tongue. For a time he was secretary to Dr. Peter Parker, but finding no way to help his native land by this route, he studied law in Hongkong, where there were a dozen or more lawyers. This select body soon perceiving that if a young man with these antecedents should gain a legal footing their income was likely to dwindle, informed him with many courteous expressions of regret that he must select another place for his studies. After experimenting with a situation in the Chinese Customs, and working for a silk firm, where had he chosen he might have become very rich, he left the business. In Shanghai he made the acquaintance of a Chinese astronomer of rank and eminence. Through him he was introduced to the great Governor General Tseng Kuo-fan, with whom he later had a memorable interview, for he was man of wonderfully liberal and progressive sentiments.

Thus he became a mandarin of the fifth rank (refusing a military command for which he had no qualifications, and no liking) and was sent in 1864 to Western lands, France, England and the United States. The machinery which he brought back was the foundation of the Kiangnan Arsenal. He translated into Chinese Parsons' Law of Contracts, Colton's Geography, and a book of English Law.

The despatch of the Burlingame Mission just mentioned made upon him a deep impression. China in her international, commercial, and other relations with Western Powers needed trained men of her own, lest her interests should be betrayed by foreigners. Her forts, her military forces, her ships of war, her Customs were largely in the hands of foreigners. How was it proper, he asked himself, that Anson Burlingame, an American, should be her chief agent in arranging a treaty with his own country and with Western governments? There were three men upon whom Dr. Yung Wing had made an impression, Tseng Kuo-fan, Li Hung-chang, who was pushing to the front, and Ting

Jih-ch'ang then Governor General of Kiangsu.

HOW CONSERVATISM WAS VANQUISHED.

Yet these three strong men though favorable to Dr. Yung's project were unable, with all their influence, to carry it through with the Imperial Government. All the forces of conservatism would be opposed to it, the obstacles were too many, the time had not come. In 1867 Governor Ting, the most willing of the three to help along the educational project, secured the influence of Wen Hsiang, a Manchu, generally considered by foreigners as the ablest statesman of his time. He undertook to present the scheme to the Grand Council, but before he was able to accomplish this, his mother died, thus retiring him from official life for three years.

Then a strange thing happened. In June 1870 occurred the Tientsin massacre (to be mentioned later.) In arranging a settlement, the Chinese Government appointed a Commission of five, three of whom were Tseng, Li, and Ting, under whose orders Yung Wing then was. He was sent for to come to Tientsin but arrived late being at a distance. He heard of the difficulties which had beset the Commission from lack of suitable men equipped with a knowledge of foreign languages. He restated his arguments in view of this case in hand, and he succeeded in his long struggle to get his case heard on its merits. The three Governors agreed to take immediate action and to stand together, and they sent in a memorial backing it by all the means in their power. In August 1871 the measure recommended was adopted by the Imperial Government and a sum equivalent to \$1,500,000 was appropriated for its execution.

Yung Wing walked on air, and thanked God. For two days he could neither eat nor sleep. To him the organization of the enterprise was principally committed. A school of candidates was at once opened in Shanghai by competitive examination, and the successful ones were those we saw sail out from Shanghai. The Chinese students after reaching the United States were taken into select private families where they were taught the English language, and speedily became westernized. Reports of their denationalization soon reached Peking through Wu Tzu-teng, who, knowing no English, came to Hartford as commissioner after Yung Wing had been appointed to the Chinese Legation at Washington. In the spring of 1881 a formal memorial, endorsed by Ch'en Lan-pin, the Minister at Washington, was sent to Peking, complaining of the study of unnecessary subjects by these students, their disrespectful behaviour when brought before their chiefs, their lack of patriotism, their forgetting Chinese, and others sins of omission and commission. By return mail they were all recalled. A party of them were interned in the East Arsenal at Tientsin under the charge of Mr. Wu, who treated them as naughty school-boys, cut-

ting down their allowance to eight dollars a month. The one among them who became best known was Mr. T'ang Shao-yi, who later served as Prime Minister, and in many other posts, but who for some time has lived in retirement in his native province, Kuangtung.

The Chinese Government was no doubt wise in recalling them, but for a long time the students were too sullen and too angry to be of much promise. At an evening gathering in a foreign house soon after their return the writer met several of them. Reference being made to some undesirable marriage customs in China, one of them briskly observed: "We are going to smash all that!" When it was suggested that the fact that their New Year was a national birthday put China in advance of other countries, one of them replied: "That is the only thing in which China is ahead of the West." Some of them were taken into government employ, and rendered good service, but most of them were soon lost sight of.

Dr. Kin (Chin) was a fine man. He practised medicine in Tientsin up to the Boxer time. During the attacks upon the foreign settlement it was reported that he crossed the Peiho on an errand of mercy to the East Arsenal. As many of the defenders of the British settlement took every "Chinaman" for a Boxer, it is probable that upon his attempted return he was shot.

DR. YUNG WING'S INDISCRETION.

Upon one of his visits to China Dr. Yung Wing told the writer that once dressed in Chinese costume he entered a foreign bookstore in Shanghai, and an attendant inquired: "What ting you wan-chee?" Dr. Yung replied: "Will you please address me in English? I can understand it." The writer saw him again at his home in Hartford in 1906, and learned (but not from him) that in the city of his adoption, and in "the land of the free and the home of the brave" he was subjected to petty persecution because he was only "a Chinaman!" He had married a lady from the state of Connecticut, and had become a naturalized American citizen, though it is not certain that the Chinese Government was aware of the fact. When the news of his marriage reached China it appeared to the American Minister of that time a good thing to mention the fact the next time he met the Ministers of the Tsung Li Yamén. The Chinese Secretary of Legation, who was acting as interpreter, ventured to intimate to his chief that this was not a matter in which the high officials were likely to be interested. But the Minister persisted. As soon as the Minister had observed to the Yamén that the Chinese American relations were now more intimate, a dead silence fell like a funeral pall. At last Prince Kung broke in with the remark: "It is a frightfully hot day." In the spring of 1907 a graphic and detailed account of the Educational Mission was published in a short-lived English-Chinese journal of Shanghai by Mr. T'ang K'ai-sen, who

was one of the original party. He was afterwards appointed principal of the "Indemnity" academy at Ts'ing Hua, a position which he held until his lamented death in 1913. His career was itself a fruit of Dr. Yung Wing's venture, and was of great value to China.

When Dr. Yung Wing died he was a mandarin of the second grade. He was a projector of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, as well as of the Educational Mission. In the comparative failure of that enterprise his reputation was dimmed, but not lost, although his name does not occur in the latest edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, in Giles' Biographical Dictionary, in the Encyclopædia Sinica, nor even in Dr. Martin's autobiographical Cycle of Cathay.

THE TAIPINGS AND OTHERS.

The first interview which Yung Wing had with Tseng Kuo-fan was at the camp of the latter at Nganking, on the Yangtze river, where he was in command of the forces engaged in a struggle with the great Taiping Rebellion. This phenomenal uprising began in 1851 and was not put down until June, 1865, after a loss of life from all causes variously estimated at from 20 to 50 millions, one of the most terrible outbursts of human passion which the world has ever seen even in China, where in the opinion of Dr. Faber there have been more rebellions and more bloodshed than in any country of which we have any knowledge. "Mencius justifies the dethroning and even the murder of a bad ruler. No wonder that rebellions have occurred more than 50 times in about 2,000 years, and local rebellions are almost yearly events. It is impossible to calculate how many hundreds of millions of lives have been sacrificed during these rebellions."

The Taipings had no sooner disappeared than northern China was overrun by bandits called Nienfei, who destroyed a great number of cities and devastated large parts of several provinces. The widespread Mohammedan uprising against the Government in the provinces of Yunnan, Kansu, and a considerable part of Shansi also took place during this period. While the Taipings caused ruin in 11 of the provinces of China, covering half of the entire area of China, it was Chékiang, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Honan that suffered most. The immense destruction of life not only, but the ruin of cities by the hundred, of river craft, of accumulated merchandise, of every description of fixed capital would have seemed to devote China to hopeless pauperism. The period of which we speak was but seven years after the Taiping collapse, yet to the casual visitor Shanghai showed little trace of being the gateway to a desolated section of the earth. It was a busy port trading on a great scale with other busy ports "up-river" and inland, illustrating in an impressive way the recuperative talent of the Chinese race.

Shanghai was a crude amalgam

of the East and the West, with a well kept bund, and some good roads, but most of the streets were paved with horrible cobble stones (as many still are). The ricscha was little known if at all, for it had just begun to function in Japan, whence, however, it soon spread to China. The genial Cantonese dealer of Shanghai purveying foods and all kinds of provisions, was as bland, as insinuating, and as seductive as he is now, persuading his customers that his stock of condensed milk was "No. 1 chop" (though it later proved to be of the colour and consistency of beancurd). The dealer in matting sold rolls of enticing stuff that could not be persuaded to lie flat on the floor, for one side was woven too tight and the other too loose. The rattan chairs in like manner though appearing light and comfortable, ere long failed to illustrate the Confucian direction to "stand upright and lean to neither side."

SHANGHAI TO TIENTSIN.

Among the numerous 'skippers' in command of steamers on the China coast, were several from "down in Maine," such as Captains Patterson, Steele and Pratt. With the former it was our good fortune to make the trip to Tientsin *via* Chefoo (757 miles it was said). He told us that he went to sea when a mere boy, and at the early age of 18 was put in command of a vessel which cleared from New York for remote ports. The crew were as immature as the captain, and when they sailed the men on the waterfront confidently predicted that neither captain, crew, nor ship would ever be heard of more! His regular run was from Shanghai to Tientsin, but in the winter the Szechuan was put on other routes.

Before he left the China coast he had had the unusual experience of having made 600 and more round trips to Tientsin! Once at a later period he came near losing his vessel on the dreaded Shantung promontory in a dense fog, because the second officer disobeyed instructions. Perhaps it was in one of the intervals of his suspended certificate that he injudiciously took over the management of the Astor House, where he found that the rocks, shoals, and derelict junks of the coast, were far safer than those of the keeper of a big hostelry in a big port.

It was at that juncture that his Imperial Majesty David Kalakaua (popularly known as "King Calico") visited China and put up at the Astor House. The current story was that when a visitor called and sent in his card to the king, the hall-boy on the lower floor, too indolent to climb the long stairs, shouted to the hall-boy on duty above: "Hi! that piecy king topside have got?" To which was cheerily replied: "Have got!" (One of the pilots at the Taku bar who had known the king in other and more informal days, is said to have greeted him cordially: "Hullo, Dave!" "Hullo, Bill, same to you!")

(To be Continued.)

THE HISTORY OF THE S.V.C.

Reminiscences and Growth of the Different Units:

From the Days of the Taipings

The accompanying is the first of a series of weekly articles which we propose publishing, giving a history of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

The first instalment deals with the history of the Corps in general, telling in outline of its formation and the various phases through which it has passed up to date. Subsequent articles will be devoted to the Headquarters Staff and each of the units in turn. In this connexion it may be mentioned that no sort of precedence will be observed. The history of some of the units will take much hunting up, whereas that of the newer ones will be comparatively easy to obtain. The articles will, therefore, appear in order as they are completed.

The S.V.C. had its beginning in 1853, its formation being decided upon as a means of defence against the Taiping rebels. Captain Tronson, of the 2nd Fusiliers, Bengal Regt., was the first Commandant and Mr. Wade appears to have been the one who succeeded him, having charge in the historic conflict of Muddy Flats. The Americans in those days had a force of their own, under a Captain Kelly.

With the immediate danger past, the Volunteers were disbanded, but in 1860 the renewed activities of the Taipings caused the enrollment of the Corps again and two Companies, each 80 strong, paraded. Two years later they were reinforced by the Mounted Rangers, the forerunners of our Light Horse, who, under Captain Berlaise, R.N., fought with the greatest gallantry.

When peace came arms were called in, but the Corps was not this time disbanded, it being decided at a meeting "to let it remain in abeyance until the necessity arises for action." This necessity arrived with the troubles of 1870 and the parade then was of quite an imposing character, consisting of three infantry Companies, known as the Rifle Brigade, and the Mounted Rangers, 200 in all, whilst the famous old Fire Brigade, exchanging their ever ready hooks and ladders for Sniders, also fell in. A further addition came from the French Settlement, where also a Volunteer Corps was formed and a little later the beginnings of the Field Battery were established by the bringing up of two howitzers from Hongkong. Captain Hart was in command about this time and led his men during the disturbances in the French Settlement in 1874. He was promoted Major, being the first officer of the Corps to hold that rank.

A FAMILIAR NAME.

The Volunteers were re-modelled in 1878, the Mounted Rangers dropping out for the time and two infantry Companies being formed, the Mih-ho-loongs, as the firemen were known, being incorporated with No. 1 Company and Captain J. F. Holliday, their O. C., was elected Commandant of the Corps. He held office until he left for Home in 1882, when his brother, Mr. C. J. Holliday, took up his commission. The officers of this time included Messrs. Brodie A. Clarke, George Lanning and W. H. Ander-

son. At the first annual inspection, on April 14, 1883, the Corps had grown to a strength of 176 officers and men and three years later its Artillerymen were proud in the possession of a battery of four Armstrong 9-pounders presented by the British Government.

A Portuguese Company was then added and by 1895 the S.V.C., now firmly established, was sufficiently strong to justify the appointment of Captain Mackenzie as a paid Adjutant. The Light Horse had also come into existence and rendered yeoman service during the Wheelbarrow Riots of 1897. In this year a good illustration was afforded of the standing of the Volunteers in the Settlement. The Municipal Council of the day was held to have shown such weakness that the S.V.C., who had performed most arduous duties, threatened to resign in a body. The Council, however, resigned instead and, at a public meeting, they were roundly slated by the leading men of the Settlement for the loss of "face" they had brought about.

THE BOXER YEAR.

The year 1900, one of the really prominent dates in the world's history, is also to date the most noteworthy in the S.V.C.'s calendar, for the stirring times of the Boxer Rebellion brought about a complete revolution in the Corps. Mr. Brodie A. Clarke, by that time Major Commanding, had but 350 men under him. There was, however, little need to go in for strenuous recruiting, for the threatening dangers to the Settlement were only too apparent. The Customs Company, American Company and Japanese Company sprang into being and the Major found himself at the head of a fine fighting force of nearly 1,000 men, whilst the Council also made a move which ultimately led to the formation of the Machine-Gun Company, purchasing six Maxim guns and distributing them amongst the various units. Since then there have been many other additions and re-organizations until we have the Corps as it is to-day.

It has frequently, since 1900, been called out on active service and its members have always behaved with coolness and gallantry. It has had the honour to be inspected and complimented by many soldiers of note, amongst them Lord Kitch-

ener, Sir Ian Hamilton and Sir R. Baden Powell.

A REGULAR COMMANDANT.

There came a time when the size of the Corps and the purpose of its existence became rather too much of a responsibility for a Volunteer officer in command, so the British War Office consented to the appointment of a Regular Commandant. The first was Major W. M. Watson, of the Weihaiwei Regt., who took over in 1903 from Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie. Major A. A. S. Barnes came in 1908 and Major R. N. Bray in 1913.

When the latter was recalled during the War and another Regular Officer could not be spared, Major T. E. Trueman, the senior Volunteer officer, filled the office with the very greatest credit to himself and all concerned, as the Settlement well knows and has been proud to admit. For his excellent services he received thanks and decorations from the British Government, the Chinese Government and the Shanghai Municipal Council. When the War was over, he was able to hand over to the present Commandant a Corps well up to average strength and as well equipped, trained and disciplined as ever it had been.

MODERN STRENGTH.

Thus we come down to the present with a fighting force including almost every branch of a modern army. The S.V.C. has a strong squadron of hard-riding racing and paper-hunting men, recruiting at a pace which probably has never been the luck of any unit of the Corps before. It has an enthusiastic Field Artillery Battery armed with decidedly useful guns, if not of the very latest pattern, and the officers and men number a big percentage of artillery veterans of the Great War, a very important factor should it regrettably become necessary to make the guns speak in anger.

There is a strong Maxim Gun Company, in which again one will find a big group of men who handled all the varieties of deadly machine-guns during the War. There is an armoured car and motor transport unit, an Engineer Company largely composed of professional engineers, a medical staff of leading physicians of the Settlement, a Maritime Company which, when all that is planned for it has been realized, will be a strong line of defence on the river and finally the real thing that counts in any army—not specialists, but men whose lot it is to be pitched in to do just any old job that wants attending to—the infantry.

Of these latter there are nine Companies—the Customs Company, composed of men in the Customs service and eight national Companies, the Shanghai Scottish, "A" and "B" Companies (other British nationals), American, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese and Italian Companies. Even then the roll is not complete, for veterans of the Corps and of the Great War who do not feel inclined for more general training, but are willing to

shoulder a rifle again in an emergency, are banded together as the British Infantry Reserves and there is also a Reserve of Officers, so that, if the S.V.C. were ever mobilized at full strength there would be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 1,000 men of all arms—no inconsiderable force drawn from such a mixed population of 30,000 foreigners as Shanghai possesses.

(Next week: The Headquarters Staff.)

LETTERS OF A GRIFFIN TYPIST

By Rose Allen.

Shanghai, February 1922.

Dear Kitty:—How travelling does expand the mind! Going to Soochow taught me that whole cities move rather than house clean so there's an idea I can use when this riotous collection of Chinese curios which I'm accumulating absolutely chokes my room.

It would appear that the original Soochow was built with eight water gates, like heaven (which is more novel information) and square like the earth. Even those ambitious plans couldn't keep out undesirables like agitators, assassins and thieves so the good old stock just moved out and built a new city. Can you beat that for an accommodating disposition? Soochow must have tried on new city walls just as an exacting belle tries on hats, but at last she found a style that fitted her complexion and looks as settled to-day as if she had never wavered.

Thanks to "friend pidgin" (which literally translated from pidgin English means working one's friends) we got the loan of a houseboat and friends of a friend took us down to see the far-famed Precious Girdle Bridge with no less than 53 arches to its credit. Soochow bridges are known all over China and no wonder, for certainly its builders had practice enough with all the intersecting canals.

Houseboats are another of the conveniences of the Orient which go far toward convincing me that home was never like this. Inside a tiny cabin you have as many of the comforts of life as you'd find in one of our apartment houses, your crew sleeps under the planks or over the edge—any way you never have to bother about servants' quarters. They will persist in growing garlic in the window boxes and keeping a string of tame ducks tethered in back, and I understand they converse with animation the long night through, but what are these drawbacks compared with seeing canal life in China?

Thousands of the folks round Soochow never sleep on land except on the extremely rare occasion when their boat homes have to be caulked or painted. They are the most domesticated of crafts, these floating apartments of Soochow,

with their red New Year's posters and bit of green stuck up on their doors, their red candles glowing and incense sticks smoking away. And happy! They all seemed to be celebrating New Year's with a feast and they put as much gusto into eating a bowl of rice as an epicurean (whoever he may be.) Tell your mother to inform the "Mothers' Department" of her club that these Chinese women have simplified the problem of baby-tending. All they do is to tie a rope round Little Small's waist and then if he falls overboard, Maskee! All you have to do is to haul him out again.

Another little stunt of theirs is to train their pet birds to do their fishing. You take a likely cormorant and train him up in the way he should fish and when he is proficient he will bring you in a tidy income. They are wicked-looking affairs, those black vulture-y objects with their great pouches, sitting along the fishing boat in sombre rows; but they beat a bent pin and a worm all hollow as far as results go.

And speaking of houseboats, Madge and I are just plotting to secure one when it gets warmer and so circumvent the h. c. of l. We could save about half our present board bill I'm sure, and look at the week-ends we could enjoy! I'm beginning to want to move again, anyway. The last thing that got my angora was a coal bill for \$22 for the month, and when I complained all the satisfaction I got was that most places would make a flat charge of a dollar a day or \$30 for the month! But we were talking of Soochow Kitty. I used to wonder why all the bores who had travelled felt it their duty to lecture their home towns on their trips. Now I quite understand that they were suffering from repressed travel-

logues which they couldn't get out of their systems over here. Maybe you'll be enough of a safety-valve for me so I shan't have to invest in 50 coloured lantern slides and try for Chautauqua circuit.

One of the numerous joss houses we visited is the Temple of the Scrolls, which looks more like a market than a temple. Inside its walls are covered with long rolls with characters, pictures, or simply blank, with scholars waiting to inscribe any sentiment you desire. I could think of nothing but exhibitions of the writing classes in school, all carefully pinned up for graduating exercises.

They tell me—and I hope "they" are not handling the truth with parsimonious frugality—that the writing of characters is one of the highest forms of Chinese art. Any way I know that the Chinese seem to prize the wedding gifts they receive of scrolls, simply the Chinese inscriptions, as highly as anything you can give them. Wang Hsi-chih, the Father of Chinese Handwriting, seems to be one of their patron saints. You can't really blame them for admiring those wonderful characters, now can you? One of them makes a brass tray look the dressiest ever. I'm sending you one of the scrolls with a translation of its good wishes. You can hang it in the den and tell everybody its the latest thing in futurist art.

This begins to sound a bit like a composition, but I've associated with folks in the interior for a few days, and they don't dance so much as we do in Shanghai and so they have time to look up a few things about China. You might read this to our Business Girls' Club, it's as improving as anything I'm likely to send you.

Earnedly yours,

PHIL.

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SHANGHAI THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

The Settlement as it Appears to the Eye of a Returned Visitor:
Our Library, Our Roads and Our Police: a Lament for
the Fire Brigade: and an Appreciation

By A Country Bumpkin.

Shanghai gets bigger every time it is visited, and it is more than entitled to its claim to be the biggest city of the Far East. The other large towns of the Far East, and there are some important ones as we all know, do not come up to Shanghai. They have their own characteristics and their own peculiarities as well as their fine points, but Shanghai has what they all have only on a vaster scale, more or less.

It is, therefore, inexplicable that a city the size and importance of this one should not possess a public library more worthy of the name. Perhaps the explanation is to be sought in the knowledge that Shanghai has so many people who are affluent. Being blessed with much of this world's goods they are in the proud position of being able to purchase the latest books, and there is no author's work that cannot be procured by those who desire it.

Then club life plays such a prominent part in the routine of the city and with the newspapers that are placed in them to say nothing of the books in their respective libraries, it is safe to assert that as good an all round collection of literature is to be found here as anywhere. Admitting that this is the case it does, nevertheless, fail to touch the question of Shanghai's lack of a Public Library worthy of the name. To go to the apology for one in the Nanking Road and to realize that it is Shanghai's Public Library is to stamp the city as being only of a very ordinary type and not possessed of the fine public-spirited body of men that it is known Shanghai has always had since it became a municipality. It is not every resident in Shanghai that desires to join one of the clubs or who can afford to pay what is demanded for the latest books and the masterpieces of the *literati*.

With this striking disability remedied, the city could indeed point with an air of conscious rectitude and worth to its accomplishments. Its fine municipal buildings, its Bund, its parks and public gardens, all of them beautifully kept and excellently regulated. Its roads, where they are wide enough for the enormous amount of traffic passing through them, are all that could be desired, and when the necessary alterations to the principal thoroughfares are completed they will be worthy of the city. The amount of traffic passing up and down is positively tremendous and it is a big testimony to the efficiency of the organizing genius behind its regulators that it is done so well.

DANGERS OF THE STREETS.

Not many years ago the traffic in the roads, streets and by-ways

could very accurately be likened to that of London in a state of chaos. It was dangerous to cross the roads. Before doing so it was necessary to consider whether one's will had been made out properly or whether the insurance premium was correct. Having satisfied oneself on these main problems the task of crossing the road without mishap could be attempted.

The improvement is most noticeable, but there is still room for more. Whether it is legitimate for motors to pass trams that are not in motion it is not possible to relate, but it would appear as though the regulation of the traffic would be even better than it is if this plan were adopted. Not being a motorist, nor likely to become one for many years, it may be feasible to advance this suggestion, for anything that tends to the safeguarding of the life of the pedestrian or even those of the humbler class of citizens who, failing to get a strap holder on a tram, are perforce content to hire, on wet days a ricscha, is worth consideration.

The motors of Shanghai appear to dominate the roads and thoroughfares, and the Chinese chauffeurs are perhaps the most guilty in this respect. In the great cities of the West automobiles do not pass tram cars that have been held up and in the busier roads of Shanghai it might tend to lessen danger by the adoption of the same rule. The ricscha coolies are by no means saints and they are out to exploit the innocent and to rob the unwary, but this is no reason why they should, at times, be handled in the severe way that some of them are by the Sikhs and the native police.

THE ARM OF THE LAW.

The arm of the law is very powerful and it requires to be in Shanghai. But the many apparent injustices done are legion. A stroll along the streets reveals this most markedly. But it is not the fault of the police administration nor of the authorities. It is merely the outcome of the contempt of the Chinese policeman for his fellow countrymen in distress. One is thankful not to be of the coolie type when the latter has got into the clutches of the Chinese policeman. Woe betide him if he offers a weak remark or proffers a remonstrance.

The foreign police are a credit to the force. London's constabulary is unequalled, but there is a very near approach to them in Shanghai. Polite when questions are asked, willing to assist and ready to be of service Shanghai owes much to the body of men forming her foreign police force.

BOYS OF THE OLD BRIGADE.

Alas, times have changed. The progressive nature of the city has done away with the volunteer fire brigades. In their stead are well trained Chinese firemen. But what a miss! It used to be a feature of the city life to see the young men often in evening dress tearing along the road or on the engines in their dinner apparel. The call to duty had reached them while dining. Immediately there was the response. Meal forgotten, menu dashed aside and out into the streets they went. Soon they were at the fire and at work. It was a sight especially when in the midst of it all there would dash up the faithful, unexcitable attendant known as "boy" carrying helmet and the necessary impedimenta marking the accoutrement of the fireman.

It is sometimes wondered why it was Shanghai was able to provide such a fine posse of young men for the front and why, when the wires flashed the news of Germany's invasion of France and the Empire's entry into the war arena, so many threw up comfortable and lucrative posts. It was the call of King and country, and evidences of it were there when the volunteer fire brigade did the noble work that it did with such efficiency for a number of years. Fires have decreased but they are not the fun to watch that they used to be. This, perhaps, indicates that the day of the Volunteer Brigade has passed.

OUR WONDERFUL TRAMS.

Shanghai has got trams and fine ones to boot but to get on one at the times when business ends is an almost Herculean feat. Avoirdupois and as good physique are essential to the boarding of the trams. The company must lose, and heavily, through the number of passengers who get on and off without paying, but this is not due entirely to dishonesty. How the conductors get round is a mystery. There seems no regulation, or if there is such a thing in existence no regard is paid to it, by which the passengers on the cars are limited to a certain number. But these trams have an apparently unlimited capacity for carrying any number.

It is extraordinary, too, that some coppers are not accepted. Is this not a violation of the law? Can a company refuse to take the accredited coins of the Republic? It is an awkward predicament to find oneself in the unenviable position of having one's coins refused because they have flags on.

THINGS THAT ARE BOUGHT.

Shanghai is a great emporium. Anything can be purchased here but it is bad for English trade and manufacture that big Chinese shops are selling goods at much less than the English made article can be purchased for. If Germany is out, as she apparently is, to capture the market, then steps have to be taken to defeat her. The British labouring classes in Great Britain have to face the uncontradictable facts that at the present time Germany is shipping goods to

China so that salesmen can sell them for less, much less than the English made article can be offered for. A British manufactured article will beat a German made one any day; but, when the Chinese is purchasing, all that he considers is the price. He lives and moves and has his being in the almighty dollars and so, when it is a choice between a British and a German made article he selects the latter because it is much cheaper to buy.

WORSE PLACES THAN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai is a great centre for all kinds of sport. Excellent football, hockey, racing and everything the sportsman is accustomed to in the home countries can be had. No man need be dull. The cinemas have a never ceasing round of fresh pictures and altogether despite the lachrymal lamentations of the pessimists Shanghai still takes some beating. There are worse places, and after being in them the delights of a delectable city like this are all the more appreciable.

CHINA AND THE HOME PRESS

Extraordinary Apathy as to
Real Facts

From a Correspondent.

One of the things which strikes the "China hand" on his return to the countries of the West is the increased interest in the attention paid to Chinese affairs. At first sight this would appear to be a hopeful sign, but the advantages of the movement are largely discounted by the fact that the press of these lands concerns itself mainly with the opinions and statements of the band of Chinese diplomats at present so busily employed in making themselves conspicuous at the various international conferences now proceeding.

GULLIBILITY OF STATESMEN.

To anyone cognisant of the real conditions prevailing in China, it is somewhat of a shock to see the weight which famous, well-tried and experienced statesmen of the West give to the declarations of the youthful Mr. Wellington Koo and his colleagues. It may be that a flavour of the romance of the East clings to these young men, but the fact remains that the highly coloured picture presented of the conditions existing in the "Republic," as compared with those which held in the antiquated Manchu régime, is accepted as the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The press applauds the "fact" that China has now a brand new code of laws and an up-to-date machinery for administering the same; that China is eager to take her "rightful place" among the great nations of the earth; and that China's rulers and administrators being what they are—men imbued with the spirit of justice and reform,—it is a crying shame that the subjects of the

nations of the West should have accorded to them the rights of certain extraterritoriality and that Britain and other countries should own concession areas in Treaty Ports.

IGNORANCE OF ACTUAL CONDITIONS.

The general public in Britain and other parts of the Empire has no idea of the real condition of affairs at present existing in China.

The newspapers, it is true, give a fair amount of space to the euphemisms of her spokesmen in Europe and America, but it is very rarely that even a short paragraph in an inconspicuous position is to be found dealing with the chaotic state of the country. It is news to even exceptionally well-educated and well-informed people to hear that the opinions and edicts of Peking carry little or no weight in nine-tenths of the country, that brigandage and anarchy are rife, that the common people suffer far greater oppression than ever they did in the days of the Manchus, that the state of the Government finances is deplorable, that the lives and properties of foreigners are more unsafe than they have been at any time, and that as things are at present any treaty or agreement made by the emissaries of Peking is about worth the paper upon which it is written.

INFORMATION DISREGARDED.

Judging by the writer's experience, it is of little use to present editors at home or in the colonies with a true account of present day conditions in China. The manuscript usually finds its way into the waste-paper-basket. It almost seems as though it were the general consensus of editorial opinion that the public should only hear the best things in regard to China, or perhaps it is that it is felt (mistakenly so) that the internal affairs of that country are

of too small import to devote much space to.

It would be a great gain to the peoples of the West, and eventually also to China, if foreign nations realized how much or how little attention they need pay to the statements of Peking's diplomats. If in some way the rottenness of the Republican administration could be made clear to the people at home, much misapprehension would be cleared up and, in the end, China herself would be greatly benefited.

ACCORDING to the "Shunpao" an enterprising Chinese who has stopped smoking for the past three years has saved \$10, which will be paid into the railway redemption fund.

Dr. W. W. Yen, the retiring Foreign Minister, has expressed his satisfaction at the action taken by the French consular authorities to regulate the activities of the numerous stock and produce exchanges in the French Concession, and has asked the Ministers of Commerce and Finance officially to tender their thanks to the French Minister, says the "Sinwanpao."

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COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Shanghai, Feb. 17.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ =Tls. 6.04 at 72=	\$8.39
Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.\$100 at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ =Tls. 139.37 at 72=	\$193.57
Mex. Dollars, market rate	72.2125
Native Interest	02
Copper Cash	218,000
Bar Silver	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Paris on London	Frs. 50.86
New York on London	G.\$4.36

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

Per Tael

LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Demand	3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Demand	71 $\frac{3}{4}$
PARIS—	
Demand	833
INDIA—	
Demand	253 $\frac{1}{4}$
HONGKONG—	
Demand	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
YOKOHAMA—	
Demand	66
BATAVIA—	
Demand	194
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	70 $\frac{1}{2}$

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ nom.
4 m/s. Credits	3/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
4 m/s. Docs.	3/7 „
6 m/s. Credits	3/7 $\frac{3}{4}$ „
6 m/s. Docs.	3/8 $\frac{1}{4}$ „
NEW YORK—	
Demand	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ nom.
4 m/s. Credits	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
4 m/s. Docs.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	930

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR FEBRUARY.

Hk. Tl. 5.10 @ 3/6 $\frac{1}{2}$	£1
„ 1 @ 908	Frs. 10.12
„ 1 @ —	Marks —
„ 1.22 @ 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold \$1
„ 1 @ 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yen 1.71
„ 1 @ 263 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rupees 2.94
„ 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
„ 1 @ 16.62 Italian Lire	18.52
„ Roubles	no quotation.

Sino-Italian Bank Quotations

Selling Rates, Feb. 17.

It. Lire 14.50	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.67	Tl. 1
Marks 137.00	Tl. 1
It. Lire 10.10	Y.1

Quotations, Feb. 16.

It. Lire 89.50	£1 stg.
It. Lire 20.55	\$1 U.S.
It. Lire 178.00	Frs. 100 (France).

Francs and Sterling

Paris, Feb. 16.

The Paris-London cross-rate was quoted to-day at £1=Fr. 50.35 $\frac{1}{2}$.—French Wireless through Reuter.

Week's Exchange Notes

Feb. 18.

At the close of business on the 16th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 34,112,000 and \$24,200,000.

These figures include Tls. 14,370,000 and \$15,080,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were 600 bars. Bar Silver.—Arrivals were:—

371 bars from America
There were no shipments.
Sycee.—There were no movements of sycee during the week.

Dollars.—Arrivals were:—

\$1,500,000 from Soochow, Wusih, Hangchow, Kashing, etc.	400,000 „
Ningpo, Soochow, Wusih, etc.	500,000 „
River ports	250,000 „
Soochow and Wusih	100,000 „
Soochow	50,000 „
Ningpo	50,000 „
Peking	
	\$2,850,000

Shipments were:—

\$150,000 to Dairen
150,000 „ Amoy and Swatow

\$300,000

SILVER.

The London silver market has remained comparatively steady till Thursday when the ready quotation dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and forward $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the quotation being 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. spot and 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. forward, as against 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ready and 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. forward last week. India in the early part of the week did a little buying, but has dropped out of the market. China has sold; also the Continent. The price in New York on Thursday was 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, market quiet. The London/New York cross rate is 435 as against 437 $\frac{3}{4}$ a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Business continues abnormally dull, most transactions reported being inter-bank on very small margins. The sterling T.T. selling rate remained unchanged since last week at 3/4d. till yesterday morning, when the quoted rate dropped to 3/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Gold dollars T.T. selling is quoted 71 $\frac{1}{2}$. For bills 4 m/s. sterling L/C there are buyers at 3/5d., and for gold dollar 4 m/s. L/C 74 could be done. There are, however, very few bills offering, the export markets being almost lifeless.

American Stocks

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, February 9:—

Liberty Bonds 3rd 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s 1928	97.10
Victory Bonds 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s 1922-23	100.10
American Telephone & Telegraph Con. 6's 1925	110 $\frac{1}{4}$
Standard Oil Co. of New York 7's 1931	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
New York City 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 1965	104
British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Common	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pacific Development Corporation Stock	8

London Gold Market

London, Feb. 10.

In answer to a written question in the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer declares that the Government's intention is to re-establish the unrestricted market of gold in London at the earliest possible date, but that the question as to what extent notes will then be replaced by gold ultimately depends upon the action of the community itself.—Reuter.

Bank Rate Reduced

London, Feb. 16.

The Bank of England discount rate has been reduced from 5 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Reuter.

British Treasury Bonds

London, Feb. 14.

The issue of the 5 per cent. Treasury Bonds, dated 1927, has been suspended until further notice.—Reuter.

The French Budget

The official report on the French Budget for 1922 has now been concluded and indicates a total expenditure of Frs. 24,953,239,027, against receipts of Frs. 23,327,980,897, or a deficit of Frs. 1,625,258,130, attention being drawn to the fact that, by the emission of Treasury Bonds, it is hoped to provide for this deficit without creating new taxes. It is necessary, however, to remember that for the next 10 years six to eight milliards of credits will be required in the special Budget, in connexion with the reconstruction of the devastated territories, to which must be added four milliards for pensions and two milliards for interest on amounts already borrowed, these expenses being recoverable under the terms of the Peace Treaty. The report emphasizes that it is more than ever necessary to maintain in full activity all the economic forces of the country and this necessity has inspired the decision to reduce in the future the rate of interest on Bons de la Defense and to abandon the project for doubling the tax on business turnovers. Among possible economies the report specially refers to those would result from the suppression of certain monopolies, such as telephones or tobacco.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

Annual Report: Net Profits for 1921 over \$14,000,000

The 106th report of the Court of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to the ordinary yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, February 18, published

in the "China Mail," is as follows:—

The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the year ended December 31, 1921.

In terms of the resolution passed by the shareholders at an extraordinary meeting held on May 28, the capital of the Bank was increased to \$20,000,000 by the issue of 40,000 shares of \$125 at £70 per share. Of the resulting premium £2,000,000 has been transferred to Sterling Reserve, which now stands at £4,500,000, and \$630,281.71 to Silver Reserve.

The net profits for the year, including \$3,291,491.69, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and contingencies, amount to \$14,112,787.11.

The Directors recommend the transfer of \$1,369,718.29 from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of the Silver Reserve which, including the above-mentioned amount of \$630,281.71, will then stand at \$23,500,000.

They also recommend writing off Bank Premises Account the sum of \$1,000,000.

After making these transfers, deducting the Interim Dividend of £3 per share paid on August 8 last, viz.:—£360,000 at 2/7=£2,787,096.73, and remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation \$8,905,972.09, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a Final Dividend on the Old Shares of Three Pounds sterling per share, and a Bonus on the Old Shares of Two Pounds Sterling per share; also a Dividend and a Bonus on the New shares at corresponding rates, viz., £2.5/- and 15/-, amounting in all to £720,000 which, at 2/7, the rate of the day, will absorb \$5,574,183.50.

The Balance \$3,331,778.59 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

It has not been necessary to make any provision for depreciation of the sterling and other gold securities which now stand at well under the current market values.

The sterling equivalents of the various accounts are shown at 2/7, the rate ruling on the last day of the year.

Directors: Mr. G. M. Dodwell has been elected Chairman for the year 1922, and the Honourable Mr. A. O. Lang Deputy Chairman. The Honourable Mr. John Johnstone and Mr. A. H. Compton having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard and Mr. H. P. White were invited to fill the vacancies. These appointments require confirmation at this Meeting. The Honourable Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. G. T. M. Edkins and Mr. A. S. Gubbay retire in rotation, but being eligible for reelection, offer themselves accordingly.

Auditors: The Accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. E. A. M. Williams, who offer themselves for re-election.

G. T. M. EDKINS,
Chairman.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

A Brighter Outlook all Round: Yarn in Request: Inquiry for Produce

Feb. 18.

The local markets have presented a brighter appearance all round this week. Although the piece goods dealers are not yet back in full force there is more inquiry in the local market. Unfortunately, the drop in exchange has prevented the consummation of any great volume of business with Manchester, but some purchasing has taken place locally. A renewed activity in yarn is evident, several thousand bales having been settled this week and further orders appear likely. Although the export trade is still far below the normal, it is satisfactory to hear that a considerable quantity of goatskins has been bought locally and that there is inquiry from all the consuming centres for produce.

PIECE GOODS.

The piece goods situation has not greatly changed from last week. On the whole, Manchester appears to be steady, but with very weak spots here and there. A good deal of inquiry has been in progress for new stocks, but the last drop in exchange has rendered most of the inquiries nugatory. In the circumstances only a small amount of new business has taken place.

Clearances of piece goods have been very healthy. The consuming centres in the interior seem in the meantime to be digesting the heavy purchases made prior to the New Year and until these have been worked off no fresh burst of activity is anticipated. The local market, however, presents a healthy aspect. Japanese goods, which had shown a markedly easy tendency recently, have again firmed up and in some cases have gained more than they had lost.

The auctions were not fully attended, as a lot of dealers were still away. Ningpo as yet shows little demand and the same applies to Hankow. The North is the best customer at the moment. The same sort of thing happened a year ago and it is anticipated that it will be next month before matters become really brisk.

COTTON AND YARN.

Local Cotton Market.—Chinese cotton seems to be firmer and it is understood that the Chinese owned mills have made several purchases of the Shensi variety. The whole volume of trade, however, does not amount to much. Adverse exchange is hampering dealings in Indian cotton, but a number of transactions are still taking place. The rise in Indian and American staples has caused the prices of local cotton to advance. The closing quotations for China cotton are:—

Tungchow	Tls. 33.00
Shanghai	" 29.50
Nanzu	" 29.50
Shensi 1	" 32.50
Taichong	" 33.00
Hankow	" 28.00

Yarn.—Clearances of yarn have been very good throughout the week and there seems to be a healthy demand. Sales of between 6,000 and 7,000 bales of 20's are reported and prices are steady. Szechuan merchants are now in the market and are willing to buy at rates at which mills have been selling recently. It is stated that their immediate purchases would amount to fully 5,000 bales. Clearances of cloth have also been good.

SILK.

The market was dead during the week.

PRODUCE.

A much more lively inquiry for produce has been experienced during the week than for some time past, offers for seeds and oils having been forthcoming. Very little actual business, however, has resulted, as prices scarcely meet yet.

It is reported that a total of between 400,000 and 500,000 goatskins have been contracted for locally during the week. This probably clears out the remaining stocks of this commodity.

Raw furs continue in request, and a certain amount of business is mentioned.

The demand for feathers is maintained, but stocks continue scarce.

LYONS SILK MARKET

Irregularity of Prices

A Bordeaux telegram of February 7 says:—There is no change in the market, business remaining dull and scattered, the general tendency being weak, with irregular prices. Conjectures are made on the causes of an inertia so prolonged, and some seek to realize by consenting to real sacrifices, but without much success. Buyers, on their part, are struck by the irregularity of prices, and maintain an expectant attitude, but this state of things cannot continue indefinitely.

U. S. Bullion Imports and Exports

Washington, Feb. 13.

Imports for January amount to \$216,000,000 including gold \$27,000,000 and silver \$6,500,000.

Exports for the period amounted to \$279,000,000, including gold \$900,000 and silver \$4,000,000.—Reuter.

British Exports Rising

London, Feb. 11.

The British revenue returns for January show that exports amounted to £63,146,949, the highest figure since March 1921.

Imports amounted to £76,488,231, which is much lower than in any month of 1921.—Reuter.

Specie in Japan

Tokio, Feb. 4.

The specie held by the Imperial Government and by the Bank of Japan at home and abroad on the

31st ultimo amounted to Y.2,038,600,000. Compared with the figures for the 15th of the same month. It shows a decrease of Y.43,000,000.—Reuter.

New Companies Launched in Japan

Tokio, Feb. 9.

According to the returns published by the Bank of Japan, the banks and other industrial establishments newly organized or expanded during the month of January this year numbered 109, with an aggregate capital of Y82,000,000. Compared with the preceding month, the above indicates a decrease of 62 and a capitalization of Y140,000,000. The following table gives the details:

Classes	No. of new companies	Aggregate capital
Banking	8	Y26,860,000
Trust and credit	13	5,930,000
Warehousing	5	1,150,000
Transport	6	1,090,000
Mining	5	7,565,000
Electricity	3	1,750,000
Manufacturing	36	9,600,000
Commercial, etc.	33	28,720,000

Japanese Foreign Trade in January

Tokio, Feb. 4.

The foreign trade of Japan during the month of January has resulted in an excess of imports amounting to Y.89,000,000, according to the returns of the Department of Finance.

Exports during that period amounted to Y.87,000,000 while the imports totalled Y.176,000,000.

Compared with the figures of January of last year, there was an increase in both imports and exports, but this favourable prospect of a large trade is offset by the much larger balance against this country.

The following are the figures:—

	Jan. 1922.	Jan. 1921.
Imports	Y.176,762,000	Y.104,340,000
Exports	Y.87,160,000	Y.75,061,000
	Y.263,422,000	Y.179,401,000
Excess of Imports	Y.89,102,000	Y.29,279,000

—Reuter.

Tokio, Feb. 10.

Japan's exports for the month of January totalled Y.787,000,000 while the imports amounted to Y.176,000,000. These figures when compared with the same month in the preceding year show an increase of Y.12,000,000 in exports and Y.71,000,000 in imports.

One of the favourable indications in so far as the exports were concerned was the increase in the quantity of raw silk sent abroad. Increases were also noted in the export of matches and timber. There was a falling off in cotton, sugar and copper.

Among the imports increases were manifested in raw cotton, rice and woollen tissues while the amount of paper, petroleum and bean cake shipped into Japan was less than in the same month of 1921.—Reuter.

Japanese Oil Market

Tokio, Feb. 10.

The domestic oil market continues to be slack and there are no immediate signs of its showing any improvement. Those familiar with the workings of the market maintain that the present condition is due to the influx of rival foreign products.—Reuter.

Shell Capital Increase

London, Feb. 11.

A meeting of shareholders of the Shell Transport and Trading Company to-day sanctioned the increase of the Company's capital to £43,000,000. Half of the 10,000,000 new cumulative second preference shares of £1 each will be issued immediately.—Reuter.

London, Feb. 13.

The Shell Transport & Trading Co.'s subscription list closed early this morning.—Reuter.

..

We are informed that the Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd., intend making a public issue immediately of £5,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative second and preference shares of £1 each at par. Applicants must apply promptly by wire.

AMERICAN SHIPPING POOL

The Oriental Carrying Trade

Manila, Jan. 25.

Cable despatches from San Francisco telling of the plans of a group of San Francisco business men to form a shipping pool for the Oriental carrying trade have been followed with much interest in Manila. Many here believe that the plan of the combine to apply the American coastwise law to the Philippines will be revived and put into operation.

The coastwise law, which would require all ships plying between America and the Islands to be under American registry, is strongly opposed by Filipinos and by foreign shipping lines. Its operation awaits a proclamation by the President, who is empowered to take such action after February 1. of this year.

When the coastwise law was passed more than a year ago, Filipino politicians seized upon it as an occasion for agitation. Mr. Quezon, in particular, led the fight against it, asserting that it amounted to taxation without representation and in general was a reactionary and "imperialistic" measure.

If the law is put into effect by proclamation this year, there is likely to be a loud chorus of protest from Filipinos here and from their resident commissioners in Washington.—Reuter.

The Panama Canal

The increasing service of the Panama Canal to foreign trade is indicated by the volume of cargo

passing through since the date of opening, as shown in the following figures:

	Long tons.
1914 (last 4½ months)	1,745,334
1915	4,894,134
1916	4,838,496
1917	7,427,690
1918	7,294,502
1919	7,468,167
1920	11,236,119
1921 (first 9 months)	7,912,737

The amount of cargo passing through the canal to and from the principal trade regions in 1920 indicates those to which the waterway is of greatest service.

	Long tons.
East coast of United States	6,273,059
West coast of South America	4,739,228
Europe	3,082,783
West coast of United States	2,177,601
Far East	1,955,407
Australasia	1,458,715
Mexico	798,473

THE DUNLOP MEETING

Directors' Fees Challenged

London, Feb. 10.

A general meeting of the Dunlop Rubber Co. was marked by pungent criticisms with regard to the salaries of the directors. The chairman said that he was confident that there was a prosperous future for the Company, providing that there was a revival in trade, and if the scope of operations were confined to legitimate limits, although there was a possibility of the commodity values falling further.

The meeting unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that an accountant, assisted by three members of the Committee, should inquire into the position of the Company.—Reuter.

Preparing for a Rise in Rubber

London, Feb. 9.

The United Serdang Rubber Plantations, Ltd., propose to increase their capital by £250,000, with a view to acquiring other Sumatra properties on advantageous terms, owing to the slump in rubber.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI LAND

INVESTMENT CO., LD.

Dividend of 6 Per Cent.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the above company held yesterday, it was decided to recommend (subject to audit) at the annual general meeting the appropriation of the balance of the profit and loss account of Tls. 570,457.83 as follows:—

	Tls.
Pay a final dividend at 6 per cent. (Tls. 3.00 per share)	234,000.00
Pay a bonus of 3 per cent. (Tls. 1.50 per share)	117,000.00
Transfer to improvements and renewals	150,000.00
Carry forward to new account	69,457.83
Tls. 570,457.83	

LAOUKUNG MOW COTTON MILL

The Final Dividend

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., general managers of the Laoukungmow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., inform us that at a board meeting held on the 9th instant it was decided to recommend that the balance of Tls. 496,091.14 standing at the credit of profit and loss account for 1921 be dealt with as follows:—

	Tls.
Interim dividend paid August 15, 1921 of Tls. 2 per share	160,000.00
Final dividend of Tls. 2 per share	160,000.00
Depreciation	61,000.00
Development reserve	50,000.00
Bonus to foreign staff	5,000.00
Donations	2,000.00
General Managers' commission	43,065.24
Carry forward to 1922 account	15,025.99
	Tls. 496,091.14

The annual meeting will be held on March 7, and due notice of the meeting will be announced in the press.

EWO COTTON MILLS

Tls. 2,700,651 Profit in 1921

The statement of accounts of Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., for presentation at the first ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held at the offices of the General Managers, on Thursday, February 23, at 11 a.m., gives the results up to December 31, 1921, inclusive of the profits earned by the vendor companies from January 1 to April 5, 1921, and donated to this company. After providing for the interim dividend of Tls. 0.60 per ordinary share, absorbing Tls. 480,000, the balance sheet shows a credit of Tls. 2,700,651.39, which it is proposed to deal with as follows—

	Tls.
To pay dividend on preference shares at rate of 8% per annum from April 6, 1921, to December 31, 1921	53,260.27
To final dividend on 800,000 ordinary shares of Tls. 2.40 per share	1,920,000.00
To write off buildings	100,000.00
To write off plant and machinery	250,000.00
To write off water supply	5,000.00
To write off furniture	2,000.00
To add to general reserve fund	25,868.60
To add to equalization of dividends fund	25,000.00
To add to cotton fluctuation fund	50,000.00
To add to special repairs and renewals fund	100,000.00
To add to Chinese superannuation fund	30,000.00
To pay bonus to staff at mills	80,000.00
To donate to charities	20,000.00
To carry forward to new account	8,522.32
	Tls. 2,700,651.39

Apart from the Chairman, the committee, now consisting of Messrs. C. Gordon Mackie, E. E. Clark, F. Ayscough, H. Martin Little, Zee Quan-yuen, Chai Lai-fong, Pan Ching-poo and Woo Ling-shu, retire, but all are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

SHANGHAI & HONGKEW WHARF CO., LD.

Final Dividend of Tls. 10

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., held on Monday, it was decided that, after providing for the interim dividend of Tls. 3 per share, which absorbed Tls. 108,000, the shareholders should be recommended to apportion the balance of Tls. 582,797.09 at credit of profit and loss account on December 31, 1921, as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay a final dividend of Tls. 10 per share	360,000.00
To ordinary repairs and renewals	60,000.00
To special repairs and renewals	50,000.00
To equalization of dividend account	50,000.00
To depreciation fund	50,000.00
To pay a bonus to staff at wharves	8,977.62
To carry forward	3,819.47
	Tls. 582,797.09

Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co

Messrs. Wheelock & Co., agents for the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., inform us that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday afternoon it was decided to recommend a final dividend of 3½ per cent. on 10,000 Preference shares and Tls. 4.75 per share on 20,000 Ordinary shares.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL CONDITION

A Gradual Improvement

The American Commercial Attaché in Shanghai has received information from the Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington regarding the present industrial conditions in America. The general judgement arrived at is that things are improving gradually. The production in the iron and steel industry has increased slightly. Uncertainty in regard to the future of cotton prices has led some textile manufacturers to hold off but the orders being placed with the textile manufacturers show a definite factories are reported to be running full time. The severe depression in the automobile industry continues; the passenger motor car business done during the past 11 months is just about half of that done during the first 11 months of 1920 and as for the truck business not more than 30 per cent. of the business done during the latter time is going on now. In the shoe and leather industry, decreased prices have somewhat stimulated buying. The increasingly active demand for lumber and substantial advances in prices of the upper grades is largely due to the unusual amount of building at this time of year. Orders in this industry are reported to be 80 per cent. normal.

BRITISH TRADE BOOM

Some Exports Nearly Back to Pre-War Totals

Trade analyses received from Home, commenting on the last October figures, are all in the same strain—a confident expression that the crisis has been passed and that business is well on the high road to the normal. The monthly review by Barclay's Bank states:—

The Board of Trade returns for October afford additional support for the encouragement which the September figures engendered. Exports were only about £3,000,000 below the total in March last—the month before the coal stoppage—and, as imports show a substantial decline, largely as a result of prices, the adverse balance of trade has been reduced from £18,000,000 in March and £43,000,000 in June to £12,000,000 in October. The total adverse balance for the first ten months of 1921 is £244,000,000, compared with £335,000,000 for the corresponding period last year.

It is not, however, so much in the isolated results of any one month as in the general trend disclosed by the recent figures that ground for satisfaction is to be found. An analysis of the exports for the last three months shows that steady progress is being made. In the tables covering selected leading exports, the satisfactory tendency is emphasized, the figures during October of the current year approximating, in some instances, very nearly to pre-war totals.

There is, however, still considerable headway to be made before the pre-war standard of our export trade is reinstated, and in the case of iron and steel and manufactures thereof the percentage of the exports in 1921 to the exports in 1913 is far from satisfactory. It is noteworthy that in these particular industries foreign competition is unusually keen, but the fact that, within the last few months, progress has been made, suggests that this country is beginning to reap some benefit from the readjustments in production costs. Nevertheless, the volume of our post-war trade is very low.

The following table for 1921 (in thousands of £) covers over 87 per cent. of the total export of United Kingdom articles, wholly or mainly manufactured:

	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.
	£	£	£
Cotton yarns	16,524	13,311	11,218
Vehicles (including ships)	5,978	5,782	5,781
Machinery	5,743	5,198	5,153
Iron and steel	4,978	4,082	2,797
Woolen and worsted yarns	4,123	3,665	3,633
Textile other than cotton, wool and silk	1,535	1,376	1,296
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	1,503	1,373	1,171
Apparel	1,493	1,296	1,337
Earthenware, glass, abrasives, etc.	1,125	915	664
Electrical goods and apparatus	894	925	876

Coal Output

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending February 4, amounted to 8,925 tons and the sales during the same period to 77,788 tons.

January Rubber Output

	lb.
Alma	27,000
Anglo-Java	125,000
Bukit Toh Alang	33,554
Cheng	15,020
Chempedak	12,000
Java Consolidated	64,400
Kapayang	15,418
Kroewok	42,000
Senawang	20,000
Shanghai Kelantan	*15,000
Shanghai Klebang	13,800
Shanghai-Malay	38,671
Shanghai Seremban	14,000
Tebong	49,000
Ziangbe	51,200

*25 day's tapping only.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended February 15, 1922, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1922	1921.
Gross receipts	\$66,199.11	\$53,143.71
Loss by currency de- preciation	22,881.49	15,454.13
Effective receipts	\$43,317.62	\$37,689.59
Percentage of loss by currency de- preciation	36.37	30.49
Car miles run	109,099	96,209
Passengers carried	2,326,622	2,262,377

JAPAN-CHINA TRADE**Heavy Decline Last Month**

Japan's trade with China in January fell off very considerably, for while imports from China improved over the same month in 1921, exports from Japan registered quite a heavy reduction.

According to the Finance Department, the value of Japan's exports to China in January amounted to Y.17,273,000 against Y.24,890,000 in the same month, 1921, being a decrease of Y.8,617,000. Exports to Manchuria showed a good gain over the same month in 1921, but there was a heavy decline in ex-

ports to Central and North China. Exports to South China were almost unaltered. Following are the figures for the export trade:—

	January, 1922.	January, 1921.
Exported to		
Manchuria	Y.4,445,000	Y.1,899,000
North China	4,944,000	8,230,000
Central China	7,833,000	15,715,000
South China	51,000	46,000
Total	17,233,000	25,890,000

The January imports from China amounted to Y11,293,000, against Y.10,874,000 in January, 1921, showing an increase of Y.419,000. This gain was almost all round with the

exception of North China, the summary being:

	January, 1922.	January, 1921.
Imported from		
Manchuria	Y.897,000	Y.435,000
North China	4,810,000	5,317,000
Central China	4,861,000	4,711,000
South China	725,000	411,000
Total	11,293,000	10,874,000

The export trade maintained its excess over the import trade, but the magnitude of the excesses was reduced very much. The balance in favour of the export trade reached Y.5,890,000 against Y.15,016,000 in January, 1921.

THE SMALL INVESTORS' CO.

8A PEKING ROAD, Shanghai

Phone: C. 977 and 761

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HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI

LAW REPORTS

ARMISTICE DAY ACCIDENT

Evidence for the Defence: Too Much Liquor Strongly Denied

The action brought by Miss Geraldine Ehmann against Messrs. E. S. Barraclough and O. S. B. Rowe, to recover Tls. 1,500 general and Tls. 435 special, damages for injuries received through being run down by Mr. Rowe's motor car in Bubbling Well Road on Armistice Day, was continued at H. M. Supreme Court last Friday before his Honour Judge Grain and a jury composed of Messrs. P. A. Crasthwaite, D. Leigh, J. H. Ezekiel, J. C. Pain, and E. Salmon.

Mr. Barraclough was re-called and questioned by Mr. Goldring with reference to the address written by Mr. Rowe on a leaf of plaintiff's bank book. Witness said he did not know whose writing it was. His own address was not "care of the Shanghai Stock Exchange."

Mr. O. S. Benbow Rowe was then called and stated that after attending service at the Cathedral on Armistice Day, he went to the Zero Club where a reception was held, going on to the Shanghai Club at 12.15. It had been suggested that Armistice Day at the Shanghai Club was an occasion for jollification, but this was absolutely incorrect. It was a serious and solemn ceremony. Witness described the same, and went on to say that he afterwards made one of a tiffin party of seven, including three naval officers, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Barraclough and Mr. Keegan. Witness drank only water. He had been under the doctor for two months and had had no alcoholic drink during that time. Witness explained how, when they left the Club, it was agreed that Mr. Barraclough should drive his car to Bubbling Well. The chauffeur was not to be found. It was said he was taking a bath.

His Lordship—A bath!

Witness:—That is the usual excuse, I believe. Proceeding, witness said that Mr. Barraclough drove the car slowly, carefully and very capably, and he was perfectly satisfied. As to the accident, he did not see what actually happened prior to the moment of impact. It was not true that Barraclough and himself were talking as he drove along, and witness had made no admission that they were at fault and that the accident was due to this cause. The accident distressed him very much, but he was not unduly excited and certainly was not discourteous to the ladies. He might have been a little brusque to Mrs. Davis, who appeared to be solely concerned about the ricscha coolie. He did everything he could for Miss Ehmann, and when finally she left in a motor car she appeared to be much more composed. He gave his name when she asked for it. Witness strongly objected to Mr. Goldring's disgraceful sugges-

tion that he had tried to hide his identity and shield himself behind Mr. Barraclough.

Mr. Goldring—I am justified in making what I believe to be fair comment, and I shall continue to do so.

His Lordship—People very often dislike what counsel say, Mr. Rowe, but they have a right to comment.

Witness—What happened was that she asked my name and I gave it. She then asked for the other man's name and I gave that, but she did not seem to catch it, so I wrote it down. She then asked my my address and I told her the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and wrote that down. It is absurd to suggest that I intended this to be understood as being Mr. Barraclough's address.

It occurred to him next day, witness continued, that it would be nice to find out how the lady was getting on, but he had not asked her name and address, so he asked several people if they had heard of anyone who had met with an accident on the previous day.

Mr. Newman—It has been suggested that you were under the influence of drink because you smelt of whiskey. Is that correct?

Witness:—Not to my knowledge. I do not see how I could possibly have smelt of whiskey. I had none spilled over me, and personally I had none to drink.

Counsel:—Was Mr. Barraclough under the influence of liquor?

Witness:—Emphatically not. If he had been I should scarcely have asked him to drive my car, which I had only had a fortnight then.

Mr. Goldring:—You were at the Shanghai Club for an hour and a half. A good deal of drink can be consumed there in that time?

Witness:—Under ordinary circumstances, yes. But not on that day, with this special ceremonial.

Mr. J. J. Keegan, a member of the tiffin party at the Club, stated that when he left at 2.15, Mr. Barraclough's condition was fairly normal.

Mr. Goldring:—What do you mean by 'fairly normal'?

Witness:—There was nothing unusual in his appearance.

Counsel:—Was he under the influence of liquor?

Witness:—He was not, neither was anyone else in the party.

Counsel:—Was Mr. Rowe?

Witness:—Decidedly not.

The case for the defence closed with the evidence of Mr. D. R. Kingdon and Mr. J. E. Hunter, both of whom denied the suggestion that Mr. Barraclough was "under the influence of liquor."

Mr. Newman then addressed the jury, stating defendants' case from the following three points of view: (1) If they held the accident was caused by defendants' negligence, then he submitted that the damages claimed were excessive; (2) If they held that Mr. Barraclough had been guilty of negligent driving, then the defence said that the ricscha coolie had also been negligent and contributed to the accident; (3) he strongly urged that the ricscha coolie was solely responsible for

the accident and that defendants were, therefore, not liable.

In the course of his address on behalf of plaintiff, Mr. Goldring said that he entirely withdrew any imputation that Mr. Rowe was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident.

VERDICT FOR PLAINTIFF.

His Lordship then summed up and, dealing first with the question of negligence, said he was bound to say that if the jury accepted the facts which had been placed before them, there was sufficient for them to find that negligence did occur. Applying what he described as an old principle of law, his Lordship observed that it was especially the duty of a motor car driver to take into consideration the peculiarities of the ricscha man.

Touching upon what he described as "decorations" in the evidence, usually to be found in such cases, his Lordship said it might be and it might not be, that defendants were discourteous and showed a lack of sympathy, but that had nothing to do with the main question, viz., who was responsible for the accident? As to the question of drinks, it was not suggested for a moment that the defendants were drunk, but it was suggested that the driver of the car had had sufficient to drink as to be a cause contributory to the accident.

In spite of the suggestion of discourtesy, it did appear that Mr. Rowe did all he possibly could in in one way and another to help plaintiff. As to the name and address given by Mr. Rowe, it did at first glance appear to be a rather unpleasant incident in the case, but his Lordship thought that the explanation given by Mr. Rowe in his evidence that morning might be accepted as an absolute explanation.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and after an absence of 10 minutes returned with a finding that the accident was caused through the negligence of the driver of the car. They assessed the general and special damages at Tls. 950.

His Lordship accordingly gave judgement for this amount, with costs.

AMERICAN BANKS AS PLAINTIFFS

Claims for Over Tls. 40,000

Pleadings were ordered in two actions against Messrs. N. S. Moses & Co., of 9 Hankow Road, which came before his Honour Judge Grain at H. M. Supreme Court on Tuesday.

In the first case plaintiffs, the Asia Banking Corporation, claimed Tls. 43,745, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, damages for breach of contracts to accept and pay for gold dollars and sterling. The contracts were for sterling, £25,000, March 2 to June 23, 1921, and G.\$20,111. March 9 to June 16, 1921.

In the second case, the International Banking Corporation were

plaintiffs, claiming G.\$1,098, with 8 per cent. interest, upon a bill of exchange dated July 8, 1920, and payable on December 20 of the same year.

Mr. Max Sheop appeared for plaintiffs in each case, and Mr. L. Kentwell for defendants.

JUNK SUNK BY THE C.N.S. HOIHOW

Loss of a Cargo Valued at \$11,500: Action Against Steamship

An action in Admiralty jurisdiction, arising out of a collision which occurred in the river in the vicinity of the Police Hulk on October 14, was heard at H. M. Supreme Court on Tuesday before his Honour Judge Skinner Turner, and Lieutenant-Commander C. A. Browne, R.N., sitting as naval assessor.

Plaintiffs were the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd., and defendants the China Navigation Co., owners of the str. Hoihow, and the claim was for \$11,507, the value of cargo and freight on board cargo boat No. 1414 when the latter was run down by the defendant's steamer.

Mr. M. Reader Harris appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. R. N. Macleod and Mr. Rees for defendant.

PLAINTIFFS' CASE.

In his opening of the case, Mr. Harris described the circumstances leading up to the collision on the afternoon of October 14, when the Hoihow struck the junk almost amidships, cutting her in two, and throwing the cargo into the water. Counsel alleged that the Hoihow did not blow her whistle and did not stop or reverse her engines, going straight on after the accident. As a general proposition of seamanship, he contended that it was the duty of a steamer to keep clear of everything else, and particularly to keep out of the way of a barge or cargo boat such as the one in question, but he admitted that the law required that negligence should be proved. The collision might have been avoided if the Hoihow had given a sound signal indicating that she was going to port. Other points in plaintiff's case were, that the Hoihow failed to keep a proper look-out and failed to reverse her engines and stop when it became necessary.

Mr. Herbert Thomas, Manager of the B.-A. T. traffic department, gave evidence that the cargo boat was carrying a cargo of cigarettes to be placed on board the str. Kwanglee for shipment to Manchuria, and he submitted a survey of the damage done.

THE LAODAH'S VERSION.

Sung Hoh-chang, owner of the cargo boat, gave evidence as to going down river with the cargo on the afternoon in question. The weather was fine, with a slow ebb-tide, and his junk was travelling at "over one li an hour." Witness was on the Pootung side when he

saw the Hoihow near the N.Y.K. Wharf. Seeing the Hoihow was coming across the river in their direction the men on his boat—there were three of them—shouted and waved their hands, but the Hoihow ran into them, the junk was cut in two, and they were thrown into the water. The Hoihow had kept her course and would not give way to them. In avoiding a coal boat, the Hoihow ran into witness's boat. The coal boat was right in front of the steamer, and in order to make way for the coal boat, the Hoihow turned to port a little and so ran into the cargo boat. She blew no whistle and did not stop. Witness and his two yuloh men were picked up by a motor launch.

Mr. Macleod, in cross-examination, suggested that as the cargo boat was loaded with cases of cigarettes piled rather high, witness had some difficulty in seeing the Hoihow, but witness did not agree.

Mr. T. A. Clark, Secretary of the Yangtze Insurance Association, who was at his office window at the time of the accident, stated that his attention was called to the incident and he saw the Hoihow pushing the lighter in front of her. She was doing four or five knots over the ground, and carried on, other craft going to the assistance of the lighter.

In answer to Mr. Macleod, witness said he did not see what happened before the collision.

Mr. D. W. Marsden, an assistant in the Commercial Union Assurance Co., who saw something of the incident from a window in the Union Building, also stated that he saw the lighter being pushed along by the Hoihow. She seemed to have been caught broadside on the bow of the steamer, and after slowly turning over, broke in two. The Hoihow did not stop.

Mr. E. L. Arnold, assistant manager of the Commercial Union Co., also described what he saw after the accident, and this closed the case for plaintiffs.

ACTION OF THE HOIHOW.

For the defence, Mr. Macleod attributed the whole trouble to the fact that the lighter went careering down the river and did not keep a proper look-out. After coming round Garden Point, the Hoihow did a perfectly legal and reasonable thing in crossing from the Shanghai channel to the Pootung channel to reach Pootung wharf. Counsel described the precautions which were taken to avoid small river craft, and said an attempt was made to warn the men on the lighter, and that in fact the engines of the Hoihow were stopped. The three men on the lighter were picked up immediately after the collision and there was no occasion for the Hoihow to stop.

Captain W. J. Andrews, master of the Hoihow, stated that he came up the river at half speed. When crossing from the Shanghai channel to the Pootung channel, he observed two coal lighters coming down on his port bow and on the starboard bow there were three lighters coming across the river in

a group. He gave several short blasts of the whistle to attract their attention and two of the lighters promptly turned down stream and cleared the Hoihow on her starboard side at a distance of about 100 ft. As the other lighter did not seem to take notice, he stopped his engines two or three minutes before the collision, and the chief officer shouted to the men on the lighter. When they got close under the bows of the Hoihow, they apparently lost their heads and attempted to turn up stream, and the ebb-tide swept them on to the bows of the Hoihow. Witness saw some packing cases tumbling into the water, and thought the lighter had drifted in broadside and turned over. An officer who was ordered to see if anything could be done, reported that the Police boat had picked up the crew of the lighter, and sampans were picking up the cargo. As there was nothing, therefore, for the Hoihow to do, witness went on to the wharf.

The hearing was adjourned until next morning.

Conclusion of Evidence

The hearing was continued on Wednesday.

Norman Pinkney, chief officer of the Hoihow, described the passage of the Hoihow up river on the afternoon in question, and said they avoided a number of small craft coming round the Garden bend, and when crossing to the Pootung side there were three cargo boats about 500 ft. away on the port side. The Hoihow gave several short blasts of the whistle, and two of the boats turned down stream. The third continued on her course across the river, and as she drew nearer witness, who was at the bows, shouted. He continued to shout, but the men on board paid no attention until they found they were quite close. They then endeavoured to turn head-up to the tide, but did not quite get their boat round and she crashed into the bows of the Hoihow, broadside on. She bounced off again and in capsizing broke into two. There were a number of sampans in the vicinity, and they rendered assistance, so that it was not necessary for the Hoihow to stop.

In answer to Mr. Harris, witness said that immediately after the crash, he noticed that the Hoihow's engines were stopped. The lighter was broken in two by the shock of the impact, and it was untrue to say that the Hoihow cut the lighter in two.

Mr. Harris: Your log says that the lighter was "cut in two," and there is the pencil entry: "Collided with a lighter on the starboard bow, cutting the same in half."

Other evidence was called, and counsel addressed the court at length, judgement then being reserved.

Dr. David Z. T. Yui, one of the Chinese People's representatives at Washington during the Conference, and Mr. F. M. Sah, director of the Shanghai Mint, returned to Shanghai from North China on Tuesday.

AN "EXTINCT FIRM"

Sequel to a Contract for Oil

The Texas Oil Co. were plaintiffs in an action against the North China Trading Co. (G. Chalmers and E. P. B. Kidby) heard at H.M. Supreme Court on Wednesday before his Honour Judge Grain. Plaintiffs claim was for \$1,810 for goods sold and delivered to defendants at their request. According to the statement of claim, defendants delivered to plaintiffs two compradore orders, one for \$1,000 and the other for \$700, and both were dishonoured. Various applications were made for payment, without success.

Mr. F. J. Schuhl appeared for plaintiffs, and defendants were unrepresented.

Mr. Schuhl informed his Lordships that his clients did not know where defendants were, and they had been unable to locate them. It was believed that Kidby was on some ship at the present time. A letter addressed to the defendant firm was returned marked "firm extinct."

STORY OF THE TRANSACTIONS.

Mr. G. E. Fowler, in charge of the plaintiffs' lubricating oil department, gave evidence that transactions with defendants were begun through a contract with Messrs. Kerney, Leicester & Lee, of which firm Mr. Chalmers was a member. He came to plaintiffs' office and requested delivery of 50 barrels of oil on the contract under which the present claim was made. He was told that there was an account outstanding which plaintiffs would like to have paid. Payment was made, and the oil was delivered. Two weeks later, Kerney called at the office and stated that the oil was not for Kerney, Leicester & Lee, but for the North China Trading Co. They were afterwards informed by Chalmers that the North China Trading Co. had taken over the business of Messrs. Kerney, Leicester & Lee. When payment was applied for, defendants promised to settle the matter, but said that they were hard pressed. The account was placed in the hands of Mr. Schuhl for collection, and \$1,300 was paid last June. Compradore orders were given for the balance, and Mr. Schuhl had several interviews with Kidby who guaranteed that the money would be paid.

His Lordship—Did he hold himself out to be a member of the firm?

Witness—He said that if he had known the financial condition in which the company stood, he would never have joined them.

Mr. Schuhl stated that Kidby personally guaranteed the account, and endorsed the compradore orders.

His Lordship gave judgement for plaintiffs, with costs.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Dr. F. Nansen denies the report that he has been appointed an honorary member of the Moscow Soviet.—Reuter.

A LAND DISPUTE IN COURT

Ownership of a Yangtszepoo Lot Contested

A land dispute in which a Chinese widow and the members of a syndicate are interested was heard before his Honour Judge Grain at H.M. Supreme Court on Thursday.

According to the statement of claim, plaintiff, Chun Chang-sze, is the widow of Chun Kan-mun, who died intestate in September, 1913. In October, 1909, the original owners of B.C. Lot 4002, a piece of land situate at Yangtszepoo (the Cantonese Ha Tak Land Investment Syndicate) authorized the defendant (Mr. Tam Wa) to deliver to Chun Kan-mun the title deed of this piece of land of which Chun and two other Chinese, T. K. Oong and Auyang Chu-tong, were beneficial owners, their respective shares being 4/21, 111/21 and 6/21. On the death of Chun, his share and interest in the land became vested in plaintiff, who has since acquired from the other two Chinese their rights, titles and interest in the land. By a letter dated November 20, 1913, defendant promised to deliver up the title deed to plaintiff on certain terms mentioned therein. On or about January 5, 1921, a document was delivered by defendant to plaintiff's counsel setting out the account as between plaintiff and defendant and showing that there was due from plaintiff to defendant the sum of Tls. 4,744, which sum had been duly tendered by plaintiff to defendant, who refused to accept same. Plaintiff alleged that defendant wrongfully detained the title deed, and she therefore claimed the return of the title deed or, in the alternative, the sum of Tls. 18,000 the value of the land, together with Tls. 1,000 damages for wrongful detention.

The defence set forth that on or about January 25, 1908, defendant became registered owner of the piece of land in question and then and thereafter held, and now holds, the same as trustee for the Cantonese Ha Tak Land Investment Syndicate, who at all material times were, and are, beneficial owners thereof and of the equity of redemption.

A RISE IN VALUE.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for plaintiff and Mr. H. Lipson Ward for defendant.

Mr. Goldring informed his Lordship that since the action commenced, plaintiff's son had come of age and it might be necessary to add his name as a plaintiff in the case. Counsel also mentioned an application for leave to increase the amount of the claim, the value of the land having risen from Tls. 18,000 to Tls. 27,000.

Mr. Ward observed that it seemed somewhat surprising that the value of the land should have jumped up by nearly half since March of last year.

His Lordship said he could not admit the principal of altering claims according to rise in values,

otherwise, the Court would not know where it stood.

A SYNDICATE'S LEGACY.

Mr. Goldring, in presenting plaintiff's case, said the Syndicate went into liquidation sometime in 1909 and plaintiff acquired by purchase from the remaining members of the syndicate the right to this piece of land. The matter remained in abeyance for some years during which plaintiff resided at Hong-kong, but there had never been any unwillingness on the part of the defendant to hand over the land subject to the payment of Tls. 2,000 advanced to her late husband in connexion with a mortgage, together with municipal taxes which had been disbursed by him. Throughout 1920, defendant was bethering plaintiff to take over the title deed. His one anxiety seemed to be to get it off his hands. Suddenly, without any warning, and after the money due had actually been tendered, early in January, 1921, he turned round and refused to give up the deed. His action was rather difficult to understand, unless he had discovered that the land was going up in value, and he did not wish to part with it and began to repent of his promise. He had waived his claim to interest, but plaintiff was still ready and willing to pay interest.

The greater part of the day was occupied in hearing the evidence of plaintiff's son supporting the case as set forth above. He was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Lipson Ward, to show that there was a mortgage on the property not yet paid off for which the syndicate was responsible.

The hearing was adjourned until next morning.

MALOO TRAFFIC RULES

Dr. H. R. Friedlander appeared before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court last Friday upon a summons for improperly driving his car No. 3,017 and passing another motor car going in the same direction in Nanking Road late at night on the 3rd instant.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull, prosecuting, stated that Mr. H. P. King, Mrs. King, and their two sons, one of whom was driving in car 2958 were passed by defendant's car, which in the opinion of the complainant was going at from 30 to 35 miles an hour. At the spot where the alleged breach of the regulations occurred the Nanking Road was under repair and the defendant's car was on the off side and shot in between the other car and the track.

Mr. A. C. King, who was driving the other vehicle, said that the one driven by defendant passed them on the proper side of the road. At the time there was very little traffic about and witness did not think the speed excessive. The paving blocks were up and witness had to go through a very narrow space.

Defendant said he was driving home from the Lyceum Theatre

along Nanking Road, followed by several other cars. At the point of the road in question the tram-lines were up and the other cars were passing in between the tram-lines and the pavement. Witness went outside the tramlines, did not accelerate and passed Mr. King's car on the inside. He was proceeding at the same rate as the other cars.

The Magistrate:—You know the rule in the Nanking Road?—Yes.

Why did you not fall in line with the other cars?—For no particular reason except that there was more room on the other side.

Defendant said that he passed the other car because he saw the obstruction and quite naturally pulled out.

His Worship in fining defendant \$5 remarked that the offence was not a serious one, but it was obvious that he had committed a breach of the traffic regulations.

AMERICAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

Technical Offence Admitted in U. S. Court

At the U. S. Court on Saturday, Mr. F. J. Schuhl (Commissioner) reserved judgement in a case of assault, the defendant being Verne Dyson, formerly employed by the "Shanghai Mercury," who was alleged to have struck Mr. W. J. Davey, managing director of that newspaper, over the head with an umbrella.

Mr. A. E. Seddon appeared for the prosecution and Mr. H. D. Rodger represented Dyson, who pleaded "guilty" to a technical assault.

Mr. Davey said defendant came to the offices of the newspaper on the 7th instant, entering the reporters' room which was marked "strictly private." Witness asked him by what authority he entered the room, and in a loud voice he demanded particulars about certain accounts. Later defendant entered witness's office and used bad language. Defendant challenged witness to come out of the office, and was ordered off the premises. One of the staff rang up the police. When two steps down the stairs defendant struck witness on the head with an umbrella.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rodger, witness admitted that the blow was not serious.

Mr. Rodger:—Do you regard yourself as a peaceable man?—I do.

Mr. Rodger:—Have you had trouble with Mr. Carl Crow? Mr. Seddon protested that this question was not relevant.

Counsel for defendant went on to say that Mr. Davey was known to be very excitable. Counsel contended that defendant had every right to visit the offices about the accounts mentioned, and that the affair had been as much the fault of the complainant as of the defendant.

BURGLARS AND A CONFESSION

Police Exonerated of a Charge of Compulsion

Another armed robbery case occupied the attention of the Mixed Court last Friday morning when two Chinese pleaded not guilty to several charges of burglary and one charge of armed robbery.

Mr. F. J. Schuhl appeared for the defence.

Detective Inspector Reeves gave evidence for the police and stated that accused entered No. 1000 Markham Road on December 31, and, after threatening the inmates of the house, stole property valued at \$43. On the same date they entered and stole property valued at \$150 from No. 104 Lloyd Road, and it was believed that they had committed several other burglaries.

Evidence was given alleging that when the accused were arrested Detective Sergt. Henry maltreated them at the police station and extorted, by means of blows and threats, a confession which accused now repudiated.

The Court, in summing up, exonerated Det. Sgt. Henry from all blame in connexion with the allegations of maltreatment made by the accused.

The Court acquitted accused of the charge of armed robbery but found them guilty of burglary and imposed a sentence of two years' imprisonment.

ECHO OF LEICESTER CASE

A Judgement for Rent

There was an echo of the Leicester case (which recently occupied the attention of the British Court) at the Mixed Court on Monday when Dr. F. T. Kiang sued the Far Eastern Steamship Co., and Hsia Kian-chang for the recovery of monies due him. The defendant company, of which Mr. Leicester was at one time the reputed agent, occupied premises owned by complainant and was given permission to pull down a wall in the premises conditional upon paying the landlord's compensation, equivalent to Tls. 150. The tenants had abandoned the premises for about two months, leaving four months rent unpaid and the sum of Tls. 420 was now due on this account.

Defendants had left on the premises furniture and fixtures valued at about \$398 on which the landlord's lien is maintained. Plaintiff asked for an order giving him possession of the premises, furniture and fixtures contained therein and also for judgement for \$400, the approximate difference between the Tls. 570 due and the \$398 value of defendants furniture, etc.

Judgement was given as asked.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET SHIPS

Interesting Series of Actions in Shanghai: Claims from Different Quarters

The civil division of the Mixed Court was occupied for a considerable time on Tuesday in hearing an application for permission to remove two vessels, the Astrakhan and Erivan, of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, from their present moorings to some safer position. The two vessels are defendant ships in a civil action now pending.

The applicants, i.e. the defendant ships, applied to the Court for permission to move the two vessels, which were now anchored in a position which impeded the river traffic, to another anchorage or mooring. Mr. Ellender, of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, stated that this request had been made by the Customs officials who found that the present anchorage of the vessels impeded the work of the Customs Department. Counsel for the applicants pointed out that the anchor of the Astrakhan was dragging and that the vessels were not in a safe position. The vessels, if moved, would still remain under the jurisdiction of the Court.

The two vessels, it will be remembered, were placed under the jurisdiction of the Court several days ago when members of the crew, who alleged that they had not been paid their wages for many months, made an application to the Court to be allowed to sue *in forma pauperis*. The Court gave no decision then on the application but ordered the detention of the vessels.

Incidental to the application made on behalf of the two vessels was a claim by Messrs. Patstone & Patstone Ltd. *et al.*, through their attorney, Mr. L. Hartigan, for the recovery of \$40,000 due to them from the steamships Astrakhan and Erivan. Plaintiffs, in this case, allege that the money is due to them for cash paid to the crews of the two vessels, for supplies furnished, for medical attendance, legal services, etc.

During the hearing it was stated that there had been a dispute for several months as to the ownership of the vessels, the dispute arising primarily from the political conditions of Russia and Siberia.

Opportunity was taken on Tuesday by Mr. Goddard, representing the Merkuloff Government of Vladivostok, to intervene on behalf of his clients. Mr. Goddard maintained that his clients alone had the right to move the vessels as they were the owners.

Mr. Hartigan, appearing for Messrs. Patstone & Patstone objected to the intervention, contending that if the application was granted it would interfere with and delay the prompt settlement of the claim of his clients. His clients were not interested in the ownership of the vessels as they had a maritime lien on them for the funds and materials supplied. His clients' claim was

against the ships—not the owners and the ships were now in port. The question of ownership should not be allowed to embarrass his clients or retard the quick adjustment of their claim. Ownership was immaterial to the rights in the premises, but should the necessity arise his clients had the right to proceed *ad re* or *in personam*.

The Court held that the question of the ownership of the vessels would not be considered at the present time and granted permission for the shifting of the vessels under the supervision of the Customs.

Following on the above case an application was made by Mr. Leonard Hartigan on behalf of the crews of the Astrakhan and Erivan for permission to sue the two vessels, *in forma pauperis* for the recovery of wages due for many months. The claim of the combined crews is for 50,000 gold roubles.

The application was granted and the first hearing of the claim set down for next week. The hearing of the case Patstone & Patstone v. the ships will probably be heard in about ten days time.

With reference to this case Mr. W. G. Goddard writes to us to content that he represents the legal owners of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, and that Mr. Ellender represents the Chita Government.

A MOTOR LORRY IN DISPUTE

Excitable Litigants

There were noisy scenes at the hearing of an action for Tls. 1,559 damages for breach of contract brought by Mr. M. Sternberg against Mme. Genia Korff, the owner of a Kelly-Springfield motor lorry, which was resumed on Wednesday at the Mixed Court, before Messrs. Ivanoff and Tenney, and Magistrate Tsang.

Plaintiff, who was represented by Mr. Haskell, claimed Tls. 1,050 in respect of a share of the profits while operating the lorry under an agreement with Mme. Korff, who had the lorry removed from his garage on October 24. A further sum of Tls. 509 was claimed by Mr. Sternberg for expenditure incurred by him in putting the vehicle in repair. Defendant denied any liability for its repair, declaring that plaintiff was indebted to her for damage done to her property, and that she intended to file an action against him in the U. S. Court as soon as she might be advised. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for Mme. Korff.

When Mr. Stone, called on behalf of defendant, mentioned some particulars concerning the recent sale of the lorry, Mr. Haskell, in cross-examination, declared that the "alleged sale" was a ruse to put the defendant out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

During the hearing all witnesses had been told to leave the courtroom. Defendant herself had just given evidence and outside had been engaged in conversation with

this witness, who followed her in the box.

Counsel (to witness)—You say you have purchased the lorry for Mme. Korff and I believe at the last hearing you said you bought the truck for Tls. 2,000, and that you paid Tls. 1,000 on account.

Witness—I deny saying this. I promised to give her the difference over and above that amount. (After further questioning)—I paid \$2,700 for it in banknotes.

Counsel—You have just been speaking to Mme. Korff outside the courtroom. You have been told to say this.

In answer to many similar accusations, the witness protested that he only said good-bye. A noisy scene ensued, during which a woman in court frequently interrupted in Russian. Then other voices testified vehemently to the veracity of the witness, and with difficulty the Bench restored order.

In the course of her evidence, Mme. Korff said she had originally bought two Kelly-Springfield motor lorries from the Canadian Military Mission in Siberia. Last autumn she entered into an agreement with plaintiff who was to operate the lorry in question. On August 2 she had paid Tls. 1,000 to plaintiff on the understanding that he should take all responsibility for the delivery of the lorry, taking it in perfect working order from a Mr. Howard. When she returned from a trip to Vladivostok the lorry was in a state of disrepair. Plaintiff told her not to worry about this as that was an affair between him and Mr. Howard.

The hearing was further adjourned.

EXTRADITION ACTION AT SHANGHAI

Charge Against a Pole from Harbin

An important case at the Mixed Court on Wednesday was that in which Claman Gelman, a Pole 30 years of age, was called upon to show reason why he should not be extradited to Harbin on a charge of theft of \$30,000 in notes. From the formal evidence given it appeared that Gelman had been employed in a semi-official capacity by the Government of the Eastern Provinces. While in Harbin it is alleged that he misappropriated \$30,000 gold and fled to Shanghai. Since his arrival here, it was stated, he had posed as a man of wealth and at a residence in Nan-zing Road had lived with a woman to whom he was not married. The Government of the Far Eastern Provinces requested, through their special police, for information as to Gelman's whereabouts and as photographs and a full description of the man were furnished to the local police, Detective-Sgt. Conduit was able to effect an arrest.

Gelman was remanded, in custody, pending instructions from Harbin. The police have telegraphed to the Government of the Eastern Provinces giving them

notification of the man's arrest and a reply is expected within the next few days.

At H.M. Supreme Court last Friday, before his Honour Judge Grain, Messrs Weeks & Co. sued R. S. Boyd to recover \$1,370 due on account of furniture and drapery supplied. Mr. A. W. Studd proved the debt and stated that, in response to various applications, defendant promised to pay and on January 16 gave a compradore order for \$754, which was not however met on presentation. His Lordship gave judgement for the amount claimed, with costs.

At the Mixed Court on Wednesday a Chinese was sent to gaol for two years on the interesting charge of stealing rickshas and attempting, after repainting them, to sell them back to their original owners. There were charges against him from several complainants that he stole 16 rickshas. There was an element of humour in the case for it appeared that this enterprising individual considered it almost a moral duty to re-sell the vehicle to the person he stole it from. He undoubtedly merited the sentence the Court imposed, but there is no doubt that a humourist of great parts has been taken away from an arena where humour is so greatly needed.

Z. Zakomsky, a Polish subject, at the Mixed Court last Friday, was charged that he, with another Polish subject not yet in custody stole from G. Chahingariantz a wallet containing Y.103. The offence was committed on a tram-car at about 12.15 p.m. on the 9th instant, accused taking the purse from the pocket of the complainant and passing it over to his accomplice who jumped off the tram and escaped. Accused was also charged with contempt of court by returning from expulsion, an order for his expulsion from the International Settlement having been issued on June 2, 1920. Accused was found guilty but sentence was deferred pending further investigations by the police.

On Wednesday morning the Mixed Court was a scene of animation, due chiefly to the fact that the Municipal police had, on the preceding day, instituted a campaign against ricksha coolies who could not produce licences. Various police divisions brought in their quota of delinquents, 20 offenders from one station, 10 from another, 15 from another. They appeared before the Court in batches and were in the majority of cases fined \$3 each. Some were fined \$5 but these unfortunates were apparently old offenders and had, on previous occasions, been convicted of a similar offence. In nearly every instance the fines were paid but during the course of the morning gesticulating groups of coolies left the precincts of the Court greatly dissatisfied at the sudden raid that had been made upon them.

NEWS FROM THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 16, 1922

Volunteer Corps.

Headquarters.—The Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons, Chaplain, is appointed Senior Chaplain, ranking as Major.

The Rev. C. E. Spencer is appointed Chaplain, ranking as Captain.

Reserve of Officers.—Captain R. H. Gaskin resigns his commission and in consideration of long and valued services in the Corps is granted the Honorary Rank of Captain on retirement with permission to wear uniform.

Police Report for January.

Strength of the Force on January 31.

Officers	9	
Foreigners	212	
Japanese	28	
Sikhs	660	
Chinese	1,519	
		2,428
Clerical and Teaching Staff	107	
Followers	234	
		341
Total		2,769

Murder.—On January 20 an old Chinese woman was beaten to death by a male relative who had formerly been a houseboy. Other victims of homicidal crime included a 17-year old Chinese boy who was shot dead by armed robbers in a house on Dixwell Road on January 23, and an American blue-jacket who died from knife wounds received in an affray with Italian sailors in the Tivoli Bar on Woosung Road on the evening of January 1. Two attempts were also made to kill women, one by a Lett in a house in Kiangse Road and the other by a Chinese in a hotel in the Louza District. In both cases the men concerned were arrested and convicted at the Mixed Court.

Stolen Property.—During the month 397 reports of property stolen were received by the Police. These included 47-cases of burglary, 9 of housebreaking, 6 of godown-breaking and 3 of office-breaking. This return shows a decrease of 50 on the figures for the previous month and of 59 on the figures for the corresponding month of last year. Successful investigations were made in 146 of the above cases.

Armed Robbery.—During the month only 4 cases of armed robbery occurred in the Settlement. In addition, there were 2 cases of attempted armed robbery in one of which a man was shot dead and another wounded by a bullet in the head. Seven persons were arrested of whom two were convicted and five are still under remand. Two persons were also arrested on charges of armed robbery committed in the Settlement prior to January 1 and another for a robbery committed outside Settlement

limits. Of the nine persons referred to in last month's report as being under remand on charges of armed robbery, four have been handed over to the Chinese Authorities and five sentenced to imprisonment. Two men implicated in an armed robbery in a house on Avenue Edward VII on February 22, 1921, were executed at Tungchow by the Chinese Authorities on January 7. Another man wanted for armed robbery was traced to Yangchow and arrested there by the Chinese Police. Ten cases of robbery and piracy were reported during the month in the immediate neighbourhood of Shanghai. In one of these a householder was killed. On January 21 three men guilty of armed robbery were executed by the Chinese Authorities in Pootung.

Bombs.—A recrudescence of threatening letters followed by bombs was apparent during the month. Two explosions took place without injury to life or property, and in several other cases bombs which had been placed in position failed to explode. Two persons were arrested.

Political.—Shanghai was not disturbed during the month by the telegrams and reports which continually appeared in the newspapers forecasting trouble in the interior. On January 5, the Chinese warships in harbour suddenly left for Yangchow where, it was announced, they intended to seize the salt revenue as a threat to induce the Central Government to find the cash required to meet arrears of pay long overdue. Local political organizations were much engaged with the affairs of the Washington Conference and with the appointment of Liang Shih-yi as Premier. Many demands were made, and much money was spent on cables and telegrams. The so-called strike of seamen in Hongkong has not yet had any direct effect on the working classes of Shanghai, although on January 29 an organization with the name of the "Hongkong Seamen's Strike Support Society" was formed which has since received promises of help from a dozen labour or quasi-labour associations. On January 30, the members of a deputation which had been sent to intimidate a local Chinese shipping agent, through whom seamen had been obtained for Hongkong, were arrested by the Police. The leader, an agitator having no connexion with the sea, and one of his companions were fined \$50 and \$25 respectively by the Mixed Court. The proprietor of a book shop in Foochow Road was fined \$500 on January 6 for selling a book advocating Bolshevism. On January 15 a memorial service was held by about a hundred persons, including Chinese, Japanese, Russians and Koreans, in honour of two

well-known German socialists; and on January 29 another branch of the local socialist party distributed red cards bearing a poem called "The Song of Peace" which urged the working classes to unite and make war on the capitalists. Only two small strikes took place during the month, one by 400 women in a cotton mill and the other by 120 employees of a publishing company. In both cases the workers were out for less than one day.

Return of Communicable Disease.

Reported during the week ending Sunday, February 12, 1922.	Cases notified among Foreign resident population of 24,700	Deaths among Chinese resident population of 790,000
Small-pox	3	18
Cholera	0	0
Typhoid Fever	2	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0	—
Diphtheria	0	2
Scarlet Fever	1	5
Tuberculosis	1	22
Plague	0	0
Dysentery	—	1
Measles	2	4
Total Deaths from all Causes	5	231

ERUPTIONS ON LIMBS TWO YEARS

Could Not Rest For Pain and Agony. Cuticura Heals.

"I was bad with eruptions on my limbs for two years. The eruptions were as large as a half crown and very deep. I could not rest for pain and agony, and I could not get a bit of sleep at night.

"I was treated but it did not do any good. A friend told me of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I used them. When I had used two tins of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. J. Spencer, 1, Magdala Rd., Isleworth, Middlesex, Eng., May 20, 1920.

You may rely on Cuticura Soap and Ointment to care for your skin.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C.1. Also for mail orders with price. Cuticura Soap shaves without ras.



The Book Page

MAHAYANA

A Simple Guide to Buddhism

AN INTRODUCTION TO MAHAYANA BUDDHISM with especial reference to Chinese and Japanese Phases; by William Montgomery McGovern, PH.D., Lecturer on Japanese and Chinese at the School of Oriental Studies (University of London); Priest of the Nishi Honganji, Kioto, Japan; Author of Modern Japan, Colloquial Japanese, Elements of Japanese Writing, etc., London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Published price in London: 7/6 net.

It is remarkable that Dr. McGovern's new work should appear at the same time as the three volume work on Buddhism by Sir Charles Eliot, H.B.M. Ambassador at Tokio.

Dr. William Montgomery McGovern is now on the teaching staff of the recently established London School of Oriental Studies, but his book, which is dedicated to Mr. C. A. F. Rhys-Davids, was part of a thesis, which, when presented to the Japanese cathedral, the Nishi Honganji, Kioto, secured for the author his Buddhist degree and an honorary ordination as a Buddhist priest. The book is an exposition of the bare essentials of the Mahayana form of Buddhism, and represents, as far as it goes, more particularly what Japanese Buddhists believe to be true. In preparing the book for Western readers, the original thesis has undergone a good deal of simplification.

The lay reader is likely to be repelled by the unfamiliar term, "Mahayana," but a glance at the introduction (on the doctrinal evolution of Buddhism) will show him that the name is used to designate one of the two great schools into which Buddhism is divided, the other and older school being the Hinayana.

Buddhism originated in India about the sixth century B.C., and although now it is almost an unknown faith in India proper, it has become widely diffused in the countries to the east and north of India, and is said to include in its votaries one-third of the human race.

The Mahayana form of Buddhism predominates in China, Japan, Nepal, and, in a modified form, in Tibet and Mongolia, while the Hinayana cult is confined almost exclusively to Ceylon, Burma, and Siam. The two schools are often somewhat incorrectly described as Northern and Southern Buddhism.

The Mahayana school is again divided into two sects: the unreformed and the reformed. The former being found all over Eastern Asia, while the reformed branch has its centre in Japan.

Roughly, the author says, we may compare these divisions of Buddhism to those of the principal Occidental faiths. Hinayana, the earlier and more primitive form, corresponds to Judaism; Unreformed Mahayana to Catholicism, and Reformed Mahayana to Protestantism.

Through the writings of such scholars as Spence Hardy, Gogerly, Dr. and Mrs. Rhys-Davids and others, the Hinayana form of Buddhism has been explained fairly adequately to Western students, but the Mahayana form still awaits adequate treatment, and Dr. McGovern, in addition to the book now published, intends to produce a longer, more serious and more ambitious work on this form of Buddhism. Keen students will welcome the author's larger book after reading the present work.

Following an introductory chapter on the doctrinal evolution of Buddhism, there are six chapters dealing with the epistemology and logic and the theories of the religion. A short history of Buddhism and the principal Buddhist sects, and an appendix dealing with the sacred literature of the Buddhists are also included in Dr. McGovern's book.

G.S.F.K.

WEALTH AND THE WOMAN

"THE BELOVED WOMAN." By Kathleen Norris (John Murray).

Kathleen Norris's latest novel is well up to the standard one has by now been accustomed to expect from this writer and can be recommended to serious and discriminating readers of fiction.

Like "The Heart of Rachel," her latest novel is a study of American "smart" life. Norma, the heroine, a healthy, generous-minded girl, blessed with the additional attributes of purity, honesty and good looks, is an assistant in a book shop from which place of vantage she was prone to envy the wealth and luxury of her fashionable clients. By an extraordinary series of circumstances, she finds herself adopted by one of the most exclusive New York families, with whom she is able to indulge all those luxuries and comforts that have been her idyll. How her sweet character is gradually warped to the change of environment is depicted with admirable strength and restraint. Her sudden awakening to the value of a true man's love saves her from making a very serious mistake in her life.

Fiction elbows its way into more and more space on library shelves, but not always well written fiction. "The Beloved Woman" may fairly be said to belong to the type that will always find a demand among the more fastidious class of readers

—the class which wants fact interspersed with fiction, style with plot, something giving them a knowledge of actual people and events.

J.S.G.

THE QUEST

A New Study in Religion

"ALL IS ONE. A Plea for the Higher Pantheism," by Edmond Holmes. Pub. by Cobden Sanderson, pp.115. price 2/- net.

The title will not commend this book to the average mind: it sounds metaphysical, even mystical. But we are in the same hands of a clear thinker, who tests his arguments by the facts of experience and enables us to follow them by the merits of a good style.

The time is ripe for such a philosophy as this book expounds, one that takes scientific researches and conclusions for granted but not for gospel, in an idealism that is presented as the crown and goal of development, rather than its starting point.

Civilization is like an overloaded ship: it wants underpinning with a philosophy of life that is equal to its vast and complex cargo. Our national and social development has increased at such a rate that it needs to be balanced by a quickened apprehension of the spiritual reality that gives meaning and unity to the many. "It is the want of a central aim in life which is demoralizing us." (p. 65).

Mr. Holmes first gets rid of the contrast between natural and supernatural in the name of "the higher pantheism." It is "higher" because it is not confined to what is called Nature by the man in the street, but includes God.

He agrees with Prof. Brooks, "Nature is everything that is—." Thus man's true development is an adventure into the infinite. And in chapters III to IX our philosopher seeks to show that "There are seven great quests on which the spirit of man has embarked, and that the ultimate object of each of these is the Living Whole, the all which is one. The first of these quests is the quest of Ideal Truth. The second is the quest of Ideal Beauty. The third is the quest of Ideal Order. The fourth is the quest of Ideal Good. The fifth is the quest of Ideal Reality (God). The sixth is the quest of the Ideal Self. The seventh is the love of Love." (p.97.) This last he regards as the mainspring of the rest. It hardly seems a sound estimate of values to put the search for God as a kind of side line. But there is something helpful in all the chapters, whether the subject is social service or conscience.

Mr. Holmes finds no difficulty in disposing of the dualistic philosophy

that underlies the system of the Catholic Church, and nullifies its many good works by its pressure on reason and its perversion of conscience (pp. 62, 79, 84). But like so many critics he seems to forget that Christianity has moved on with man's moral advance, having been released at the Reformation from its concessions to the barbarian invaders of Europe, and being in process of release from its compromise with the standpoint of Greek intellectualism.

Removing these accretions we find ourselves in alignment with Paul's great anticipation "that God may be all in all." Mr. Holmes needs no finer text for his thesis.

But he is equally unfair to the Jews in his interpretation of the Old Testament. He takes a narrow nationalism as its keynote. It is certainly present in the Bible, but it does not prevail. He condemns the conception that God needs "a special prophet, a special people, a special church" for His revelations in religion (p. 72). But he will have to admit that Truth and Beauty can only be revealed through those that are specially endorsed.

Apart from these reasons for criticism, I have found "All is One" a stimulating and suggestive book, well worthy of attention.

A.N.R.

AN ESSAYIST IN ITALY

Mount Eryx.—By H. Festing Jones. (Cape: 12s. 6d.)

Mr. Festing Jones revisits old friends and familiar places in this volume. He goes to Varallo, made famous by Butler's *Ex Voto*, to deliver his friend's manuscript into the keeping of the town. He goes to Naples and Palermo and Trapani, and to Mount Eryx. He is friendly, and makes acquaintances; he is observant, and tells us of things curious and beautiful; he is meditative, and speculates on life after death, quoting Butler—alas! for the rebel—as if he were gospel. He is at his best when he tells of Italian peasants or Sicilian peasants; he has his friend's power of getting quickly on good terms with simple people, and he has something of Butler's ironic humour in describing their superstitions. He is, however, a far less crotchety and cantankerous person than was the author of "Erewhon." Butler was always, it would seem, in a temper. Mr. Jones is always amiable. His wistfulness provokes sympathy, and we do not suspect him of blurting out unpopular opinions merely because he knows they would offend. One of his most delightful chapters tells us something of the lost songs of Mr. Jones's youth, those dear, almost devotional ballads, the kind

that used to be advertised as sung with great applause by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. We returned and paid for "I cannot sing the old song" and "Strangers yet!" both by Claribel. There was a dreadful song called "Cleansing Fires," words by Lord Houghton, music by Virginia Gabriel. And there were quantities by Miss M. Lindsey (Mrs. J. Worthington Bliss),

including "Home they brought her warrior dead," and "Late, late, so late."

Few people are more responsible for the disfavour now given to that kind of art than Samuel Butler. He was a great foe of the direct emotional appeal, even when it was not cheap; he had all the nervousness of one who fears his own emotions. Mr. Festing Jones is by nature a freer person than his friend; and there are traces in this book, especially in the chapters on war memorials, of a more ordinary human attitude towards life and death than the author of "Erewhon" ever allowed himself.

FROM A DEVONSHIRE WINDOW

SMALL TALK AT WREYLAND. Second Series. By Cecil Torr. (Cambridge University Press. 9s. net.)

The late Mr. George Russell always used to give himself the credit of being a good listener; he began early, and many of his best anecdotes were due to the diligence with which, as a small boy, he "drew" elderly relatives. Too many young men and women desire to hear nothing but their own voices; but it will be a very vain and a very stupid youth who will not pause for half-an-hour and pay attention to Mr. Torr. In his Devonshire home near Lustleigh, Mr. Torr has listened, and he gives us here his gleanings of things heard by himself, things heard by the father and grandfather, and from them he makes a picture, clear and mellow as an English water-colour painting, of that rural England which has been threatened so often, and is still sound and in good heart. As one turns over these pages the very form of the moors, the sturdy sense of the farmers, the grim or patriotic realism of their lives and opinions are detailed with complete fidelity. Here is a corrective to the pretty, sentimental view of rustic life:—

A bereaved husband was speaking of his wife in her last illness. "Her sat up sudden in the bed, and saith, 'I be a-goin' up the Clave.' [Lustleigh Clave.] And I saith to her, 'Thee canst not go up the Clave; thee be a-dyin'.' And her saith to me, 'Ye wicked, dommed old man.' Poor dear soul, they was the very last words as ever her spoke."

There is a whole short story in this other tale of a girl who came to Mr. Torr for advice:—

She had been engaged to a young man for several years, but the engagement had just been broken off. She used to suffer dreadfully from toothache; and in the early days of his affection he sent her to the dentist, and paid for putting in a plate of teeth. Was that plate of teeth a present that ought to be returned? Rightly or wrongly, I said that it was not; and I see she has it still.

Of his own life Mr. Torr gives us a few glimpses. He is a great authority on the navies of the ancients, and was asked to write an article on ships in Darenberg's and Saglio's "*Dictionnaire des Antiquités*." He asked for more space, and was told that he had been given as much for "Navies" as

Navarre had been for "Meretrices"; and had to be content with his answer. His life is no argument for the total abstainers, for he was first given port when he was under two years old, and never spent a day in bed until he was fifty-five; but he thinks that port now is not what it was since phylloxera attacked the vines in 1878. All his comments on affairs are full of that sound common sense, that capacity to admit facts, which so frequently is found in the countryman, gentle, yeoman or peasant, and as frequently surprises and baffles the townsman. He has patience with everything but humbug, and kindness for anybody but the pretentious. Few will read the book without thinking that the folk round the Wrey are lucky in their Squire.

HAUPTMANN'S NEW POEM

A New "Werther"

A new "Werther" has come as a surprise to literary Germany, and is accredited an honour to the author, Gerhard Hauptmann, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Observer."

This is "Anna," the story in hexameters of a country idyll. As it is a Hauptmann idyll, strong undercurrents pulsate under a pastoral surface; the young sculptor and poet, Lutz Holtmann, from his studies in Breslau, comes to stay at the farm of Uncle Gustav and Aunt Julie Schwarzkopp. Years ago, so his oldest friends remember, the young poet and sculptor, Gert Hauptmann, sixty years of age next year, went from the Brellau School of Art to stay at a country farm too. The Anna of the poem is general help to her aunt on the farm, learning all there is to learn for a modern "land girl." But because a sentimental schoolboy took his own life in a spasm of unrequited affection for her, she is looked upon askance by the population round about. Both Uncle Gustav and Aunt Julie are figures sublimely removed from every-day life, drawn towards things eternal by the death of their one child, a boy of fourteen, angelic in their theories, bigoted pietists in practice. Their perfect charity extends to offering a roof over his worthless head to the alcoholic brother of Aunt Julie. It is to this brother whom Anna falls a victim, drifting in fatalistic fashion upon the vampire path public opinion has mapped out for her while loving the glowing boy Lutz all the while. A terrible member of the Pietist brotherhood a widower offers to save her soul, whose six children Anna, broken in mind and body, consents to mother. The prospective bridegroom, in solemn triumph, drives off after his successful mission in the same country wagon that contains the bewildered, heart-broken boy-lover.

So ends "Anna," which should by rights be entitled "Lutz," and which contains some of the most perfect German verse, the most exquisite snatches of love-songs and delineations of scenery of which the language has yet been proved capable.



THE AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB

The American Woman's Club of Shanghai started on November 28, 1898, at the home of Mrs. Goodnow, at the American Consulate, 5 Kiukiang Road, with a little group of five women who wished to form a reading circle. These women—Mrs. Elizabeth Goodnow, Mrs. J. C. Ferguson, Mrs. Alice Rich, Mrs. V. G. Lyman and Miss Silver—had as their object "to obtain a higher, broader and wiser culture, intellectual and moral, and to unite more closely the American community of Shanghai. They designated themselves as "The American Woman's Literary Society," admitted any American woman to their fellowship, and enrolled 29 members who met during the first year on the first and third Mondays of the month, "at three o'clock sharp."

AFFILIATION WITH AMERICA.

In 1902 the Literary Society affiliated itself with the Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States and since then has been represented at every biennial gathering of that organization. In 1905 the organization became the American Woman's Club and in the following year its committees—Literary, Musical, Social and Philanthropic—were organized, a class to study Edkin's "Religions of China" was started and a librarian was added to the list of club officers.

For the first 12 years of the Club's life it met in the homes of its members but larger quarters were found necessary, first the Palace Hotel and later the Carlton Café furnished rooms. It is hoped that the Club will soon be able to have a home of its own. In 1910 the average attendance was only 24 but in that year the membership increased from 58 to 83 and the Club's growth has kept pace with that of Shanghai until its roll now numbers about 500.

The general programme for the club year, October to May, calls for two general meetings every month, on the first and third Tuesdays, with separate meetings of the different departments once or twice a month as each determines. The Social Department is responsible for the tea and social hour preceding all general meetings and also for various social functions. In the early days of the Club, before the American Club and the Columbia Country Club sprang into being, it was the only general social rallying point for newly arrived Americans and many a lonely business man had reason to appreciate its welcome to strangers.

SPECIAL BRANCHES OF STUDY.

Programmes for the general meetings are provided by one of the departments, thus permitting each of the five sections to present its work or a programme along the lines of its special interests and thus to keep the whole membership in touch with the work of the various divisions.

Any member of the Club may join any or all of the departments without payment of any additional fee, but of course few are able to participate actively in all. Distinguished residents or visitors in Shanghai are called upon to contribute to the programmes and there are special days on which the work of the Club as a whole is presented, such as Officers' Day, when plans for the coming year are outlined.

The Literary Department of the Club has been largely responsible from the first for its interesting programmes. In 1918 the department decided on a detailed study of China, taking up first its physical features as geography, scenery, public works, and undeveloped resources. China's people was the next logical subject and it was studied with regard to ethnology, history, institutions, classes and customs.

After this came the intellectual survey which took up the arts and crafts on the one hand and the literature on the other. For this season the department is studying Chinese literature and art with historical backgrounds prior to the Han dynasty, 200 B. C. Many papers have been illustrated by stereopticon pictures or by the art objects themselves and some delightful visits made been made to local collections.

The Music Department has enriched the general programmes of the Club by delightful musicales or special musical numbers and has also developed the gifts of its membership by smaller gatherings once a month where a paper on some phase of musical appreciation is given and illustrated in musical practice.

PHILANTHROPIC ENERGIES.

The Social Service Department is the lineal descendant of the Philanthropic Committee. One of its main functions has been to help the American sailor to have a good time on shore leave. Many parties have been given for the sailors and hearty co-operation has been extended to the Navy Y. M. C. A. in its work. War work, hospital service, the American School, The Blind School, Work for Lepers, Foreign Women's Home, and Moral Welfare Committee have all claimed the sympathy and support of

the Club through this department. At present it is assisting the American Red Cross in a campaign for membership and for funds for local relief work, to be administered through its agency. A series of lectures on the economic problems of the day is being presented at its monthly meetings.

The Social Department, as has been noted, bears a general responsibility for the friendly atmosphere of the club and its influence pervades all meetings. Its special meetings during the year are the Children's Christmas party, where a programme suited to the juvenile members of the Club is given and all the children bring gifts to be sent to the less fortunate youngsters of the city, and the Garden Fête in May which closes the year.

The Mothers' Department, newest of the sections, only began its work in the autumn of 1920 but is a decidedly vigorous and useful division of the Club.

ELIZABETH PEPYS.

LONDON FASHIONS

The new gowns, show that the chrysanthemum has given place to the rose. A frock will have rose trimmings, mostly in the same silk of satin, especially if it is a taffeta frock; the skirt, for instance, of a pearl-white taffeta will be bordered with white taffeta roses, with blush pink centres, and a cluster of diamond dewdrops in the heart of each. But roses can be worn in a score of different ways on evening frocks. A pale "La France" pink-and-silver brocade gown, made simply, may be hooped round the hips with a row of large silver roses, each blossom about 2in. apart; from under them long strands of silver ribbon fall to the hem of the skirt. Sometimes a gown will be festooned with a border of lace caught up at intervals with knots of rosebuds or full-blown blossoms; or, instead of lace, there may be ribbon. On another gown each of the four floating panels of tulle at back and front and either side is partially hidden under a long trail of graduated roses. On a white tulle gown a black lace sash is caught on one side with a jet rose, from which falls a deep fringe of jet beads. Again, the only adornment on a black velvet evening gown is a huge snow-white ermine rose attached to a jet girdle, and having a shower of ermine buds falling from it.

Early Victorian jewelry is popular. Real antique cameos in old settings are highly prized, the larger ones as clasps to belt or girdle,

the smaller ones being converted into earrings or attached to the wrists by narrow bands of black velvet. Cameo brooches, too are worn in their original form, and the trimming of a new hat is often caught on one side with a rare cameo.

THE WAISTCOAT.

The blouse waistcoat, of tentative popularity last spring, now goes with many suits, and its success next spring is assured. The sleeves are long to the wrists and usually in another and thinner and finer material, the waistcoat itself being designed of some woollen fabric of elaborate pattern or in silk, satin, or crêpe de Chine, with heavy wool embroideries. It is generally made high to the throat and it may be belted, with a narrow basque below the belt. It looks well with a short open coat. A white bengaline waistcoat filet, embroidered in buttercup yellow wool in large darned spots and squares, with loose sleeves of white ninon drawn into the wrists with an embroidered band of the bengaline, goes with a white duvetyn suit with beaver collar and cuffs. With dark suits, especially navy blue or brown, the blouse waistcoats are of Paisley silk of several soft Oriental shades.

LACE JABOTS.

The lace jabot shows signs of returning. On the high-necked Riviera frocks a waterfall frill of creamy lace, recalling the jabot of King Edward's reign, outlines the gown where it fastens on one side or in the front. Smaller jabots are also attached to bands of black velvet. While collars are becoming increasingly fanciful, with the black crêpe de Chine gowns there are wide double collars of snow white organdie hemmed with black velvet and tied in front with narrow black velvet ribbon with long ends. Big soft bows are also worn in front below the high collar band, sometimes with embroidered ends. The lace ruffle falls over the hand and covers all but the tips of the fingers; and there are turned-back pleated gauntlet cuffs of lace, velvet, or other material. Many evening frocks have the lace berthe; and so fashionable are all lace accessories becoming that copies from early Victorian fashion plates may be highly successful. The pleated lace collarettes with a frill above and below date from 1819 or 1820.

BEIT HONOURS FOR WOMEN

Researches at Lister Institute

Two out of the six new Beit Fellows elected are women—Mary Kathleen Forsaith Lander and Ethel Marjorie Luce. These fellowships for medical research are of the annual value of £400 each.

Miss Lander took her M.Sc. in London in 1919 and M.B., B.S., London 1921, has been awarded various prizes and will carry on her research at University College, London. Miss Luce holds the degrees of B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.D. from Dublin University, was Honorary Lieut. of the Royal Air

Force during the war, and will continue her research at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.

HEALTH HINTS

The Child Health Organization has prepared the jolliest sort of calendar which gives a pointed health reminder for every day in the year. Designed especially to "prod" a forgetful child into good health habits their breezy little suggestions may be of value to many of us. For instance:—

February is sneezuary. Make it hot for that cold.

This should be the age of the thermometer, not the speedometer.

You are destined to eat only a certain number of meals on this earth—don't try to eat them all in one day.

The juice of fruit is the fountain of youth.

Don't ever throw a bunch of spinach.

There's too much iron in it.

To bar disease—use a bar of soap.

Does your church have pure air?

Save your eyes. Two are the most you will ever have.

Strong team and a weak body go cup in cup.

Remember your stomach is not a cave—it's you.

Doubled care for troubled lungs.

Vegetable oil can carry your body much further than gasoline.

Long nights of sleep mean long years of health.

Killing the cow is like killing the goose that laid the golden eggs.

Let your favourite cake be a cake of soap.

'Tis better to be inspected when suspected than dissected when infected.

When you sneeze, cancel the breeze.

Watch your shoes. You have ten toes, not ten sardines.

Early to bed and early to rise

Does you more good than you realize.

The first course of every meal should be served in a wash bowl.

Yellow carrots make pink cheeks.

Take a bath first thing every morning—better get out of bed first.

Don't be so wealthy you can't open your windows at night.

Tie up your next meal with string beans.

Look up the word "calorie" and eat 3,000 of them a day.

Fresh air is plentiful but scarce.

Even a soft boiled egg has a little iron in it.

The dentist may not be your best friend, but pay him a regular visit.

The next time you order a soda try vegetable soup.

A cough is your chest trying to tell you it isn't well.

Bread is usually stale—and it should be.

The filthy retailer is a wholesale murderer. Don't trade with him.

in town and country, for the "Larbin" add the "Bonniche." The war offered young women an opportunity to earn better wages and enjoy a freer existence by working in munition shops. All those able to stand the strain still remained factory hands when the war was over. Thus the demand for domestic servants is still greatly in excess of the supply, especially of "generals."

This already trying situation is rendered more acute by the work of the obnoxious Law of 1904. The domestic servant, having no registry fee to pay, is tempted to pack her box at the slightest difference with her mistress after the "trial" fortnight. On the other hand, registry offices are tempted to look with a kindly eye on the servant who changes mistresses frequently, and it is also to their interest that wages should be as high as possible. Where the ordinary servant's wages before the war averaged 40s. [then £1 12s.] a month, they now stand at 150s. [at the present rate of exchange about £3]. Very often a "general" stipulates that there is to be no washing done at home, and still more often the mistress finds that she has no notion of cooking.

The petitioners' demands are eminently reasonable. Up to 1904 servants alone had to pay registry fees. That was manifestly unjust. The Law of 1904 freed the servant and laid the whole of the burden on the employer. This was still unjust, and for the reasons stated above, immoral. "Let each party—say the housewives—pay half the fee, and if at the end of six months the servant is still in her place the mistress shall reimburse her. If she leaves before the six months are over she will lose the right to reimbursement."

ARDEN

We two set out for Arden,
But somehow lost the way;
We followed travelled thoroughfares
And highroads workaday;
We sought to ride in luxury,
With luggage heaped up high
Packed full of richest gauds and gear

And things that gold will buy.
But Arden's path is narrow—
A little footway, planned
For those whose pack is made of dreams,

Who join love's pilgrim band;
We scorned such humble going
And said: "There surely are
Much broader roads to Arden,
Where one can use a car."

We never got to Arden—
We never shall, I know—
We lost the one and only trail
By which true lovers go;
We ride in seeming splendour,
But know at bitter cost
How empty hearts can be without
The Arden that we lost.

BERTON BRALEY.

PARIS SERVANT SHORTAGE

Paris housewives are on the war-path against the Law of 1904, by which registry offices are entitled to 3 per cent. of a newly engaged servant's wages for the first year, chargeable to the employer. In most fashionable arrondissements a petition for the abrogation of this law has already received 2,000 signatures, and within the next two months it is confidently expected that the total will have risen to 4,000.

Everybody is agreed that the present crisis is due, as in England, to the fact that there is a certain contempt, both

Elizabethan Styles

Gallant Sir Walter Raleigh!
He went so bravely dressed,
In times of courtly folly,
With snowy satin vest.
His beard was pointed cunningly;
His feathered hat swung at his knee,
Banded with pearls "in broderie";
Ruby and diamond riches
Gartered his satin breeches;
And some six thousand pounds did use
To gem his buff and buckled shoes.
His grandeur takes away one's breath!
How plain it is to all, he
Looked not a bit like common folk
The while he spread his courtier's cloak,
For love of Queen Elizabeth.
Gallant Sir Walter Raleigh!

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

COMIC OPERA KING OF THE BALKANS

Prison No Deterrent to "Proclamations": Magnanimous Offer to Britain

Louis Laforge, who was recently sentenced to five months' imprisonment by the Nice Courts for assumption of false title and attempted swindling, still insists on calling himself "Prince Vitanval, King of Transcaucasia," and has issued a royal proclamation on the occasion of the first anniversary of his kingdom.

This royal message is addressed, says Reuter, to "Transcaucasians, Georgians, Caucasians, and members of the former committee for the independence and foundation of the kingdom," and is signed "Louis Rex."

It purports to inform the Transcaucasians of the diplomatic negotiations which have been undertaken for the organization of the new State.

The new "monarch" first protests against the "political trial" in which he has been involved, and against his "arbitrary arrest by a foreign Power at the instigation of a sectarian Minister, a worthy emulator of Rasputin."

He then points out that even his trial has had one merit, that of showing him the worthlessness of Mlle. Clementine Paroppa, whom he was ready to make the Queen of Transcaucasia, and whom he had already elevated to the rank of Grand Duchess of Maikop. (It was for non-payment of regal robes ordered for his Queen that Laforge was arrested in the first instance.)

The proclamation declares that the future Queen was dethroned on October 25 by a decree countersigned by the Foreign Minister of the Kingdom.

DEEP DIPLOMACY.

It then deals with an engrossing subject.

Since the new kingdom cannot stand alone, "King" Louis declares that he has decided to place Transcaucasia-Vitanvalia under the protection of Great Britain, although he has already been approached by another European Power which, doubtless from diplomatic motives, he does not mention.

He adds, however, that if the British Government defers its decision for too long a period he will conclude an agreement with the other Government.

The negotiations were conducted, declares the proclamation, by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Arnold de Suterol, who carried out his mission with such success that

he has been raised to the dignity of Grand Cross of the White Eagle, and has been created Marquis of Subera.

Many other decorations are conferred on faithful helpers by this comic-opera monarch, who also conveys his thanks to "the distinguished members of the Russian aristocracy," who, since his trial, have tendered him their respectful sympathy and expressed their confidence in his cause.

The proclamation concludes with an appeal for patience and hopefulness, and below the signature "Louis Rex," is that of the "Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Baron le Sage de Vilhoet."

Whether the Marquis Subera and Baron Vilhoet actually exist, or whether they are creation of Laforge's fertile brain, remains a matter for surmise.

NEW ARMY CHIEF

Lord Cavan to Succeed Sir Henry Wilson

General the Earl of Cavan has been appointed to succeed Sir Henry Wilson as Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

The War Office announced the King's approval of the appointment, which will date from the 19th instant, when Sir Henry Wilson retires.

When Lord Cavan was sent to Washington as British Military Expert, though Sir Henry Wilson was nominally the Government's military adviser, the appointment was regarded as an indication as to Sir Henry's probable successor.

Lord Cavan, who was born in 1865, was Lieut.-General of the Tower of London at the time of his appointment to Washington.

In 1914 he commanded the 14th Corps, B.E.F., and subsequently the Guards' Division. He was seven times mentioned in dispatches, promoted to Lieut.-General, and awarded the C.B., K.C.B., and G.C.M.G. In 1918 he was transferred to the Italian front and was in charge of the operations of the 10th Army on the Piave front.

THERE is to be an international Quarantine Conference at Batavia next autumn to discuss a common practice as regards the quarantining of ships. Japan has been invited to send delegates. We may hope, says the "Japan Chronicle," for an abolition of the filthy practices connected with the inspection of passengers to see that they are not infected with cholera, as it can hardly be supposed that the majority of the nations will endorse the Japanese method.

"TRILBY" REVIVED

Recollections of Du Maurier's Famous Play

"Trilby" was revived in December at a matinée, attended by the King and Queen, at the Palace Theatre in aid of the Actors' Pension Fund.

"Trilby," as Mr. Austin Brereton in an excellent little article in the souvenir programme reminds us, was first produced by Sir Herbert Tree at the Haymarket in 1895, and in it as Svengali he made one of his greatest successes, writes the "Morning Post." Many would say that his Svengalia was by far the finest thing he ever did, the only character in which one would be ready to back him against all-comers. It is somewhat curious that both Irving and Sir Herbert should have made their first great hits in plays dealing with occult influences—Irving as the subject in "The Bells," produced November 25, 1871, and just half-way in the halfcentury that has since elapsed, Tree as the hypnotist. Another "sensation" was that made by Miss Dorothea Baird, till then best known as a member of Mr. Ben Greet's Company, as Trilby. The play has seen a good deal of service since: in the provinces the late Mr. Laurence Irving was a great Svengali. Of the original Haymarket cast only Miss Rosina Filippi reappeared in the star cast of yesterday, in her old part, Mme. Vinard, but Mr. H. V. Esmond had played "Little Billie" early in the original run, and Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry has played Trilby frequently, both in this country and in America, since taking over the part in the 1912 revival at His Majesty's.

Miss Neilson-Terry's remarkable qualities as a singer have naturally led to some modifications in the performance, and yesterday she came before the curtain (with Svengali) to sing "Ben Bolt," as also a much more exacting air, her brilliant execution of which was loudly applauded in a house by this time crowded. From the acting point of view, her Trilby struck one as even better than when last seen. The indisposition of Mr. Henry Ainley caused Mr. Charles Garry to be substituted at the last moment. But having understudied Sir Herbert in the part, his Svengali was an extremely able performance, albeit somewhat lacking in the evil fluency and sinister graces that made Sir Herbert's performance so notable. The other parts—most of them excellent acting parts—were capably played, and Miss Marion Terry, who as Billee's not altogether sympathetic mother, was loudly welcomed, on appearing—one thinks, for the first time—as a white-haired old lady, played with her usual charm.

PORTUGAL AT THE CROSSWAYS

Cold Reason or Red Revolution

As so often, during the last 10 years, the Lisbon newspapers have been telling their readers of alleged exaggerations of the British Press concerning Portugal, says the "Morning Post" special correspondent in Portugal. The Portuguese people are very patriotic, and the politicians hope to divert attention by touching this spring, but the trick is an old one, and even the most ignorant here now scarcely believe that it is the foreign comments that are killing Portugal. Portugal is, in fact, like a sick man with two doctors. One says: "Unless you take this bitter disciplinary physic you will not only lose those great possessions of yours but you will die." The other murmurs blandly: "Oh do not let us exaggerate! He may recover by and by." The patient turns from his true friend with a "Physician, heal thyself," refuses the medicinal draught and dies. Six weeks ago Portugal had another revolution, the Premier and several other prominent persons were murdered under arrest, and others were marched out for murder. Anarchy increased, the new Government lasted only a few days, the foreign exchanges became worse, prices rose by leaps and bounds, consternation and despair spread through the country.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

It would be difficult, one would think, to exaggerate the seriousness of such conditions; but those who are now attempting to gloss over the recent outrages are paving the way for more at no distant date. Only those who are wilfully blind persuade themselves that the present lull, punctuated even so with the explosion of bombs and abortive insurrections, is an improvement. The same set who went as far as they thought it possible to go in October will presently go further to secure their perfectly definite object, the subversion of social order. No real steps have been taken to restore discipline.

The Government crises of the last month have revolved round the question of the elections. Three constitutional parties of the Republic came to an agreement, by which they were to divide among themselves just over four-fifths of the seats. The Government, being non-party, objected that it required seats for the October revolutionaries. The parties, however, pointed out that the Government could still secure about thirty seats, nearly one-fifth of the whole House, since it was unnecessary that the Reformists, Independents, Presidentialists, Dissidents, Catholics, Monarchists, Integralists, Socialists, and other parties should be represented in the new Parliament. But the Government, despite the fact that the seats which it had offered to the Communists

had been refused, persisted in requiring more seats, and the elections were accordingly postponed from December 11 to January 8.

POPULAR OPINION.

All this has much the same relation to the Portuguese people as a private gaming-house has to the Stock Exchange. The world has heard something of the conflicting ambitions of the Portuguese groups, whether their weapons be words, votes, bombs, or pistols, but it would be glad, no doubt, to hear the opinion of the Portuguese people. The position has become far too serious for petty personal likes and dislikes or party opinions and aims, however well-founded they may be. The choice is now between cold reason and red revolution.

What all friends of Portugal wish is that she should face the position and settle by consent the two great problems of internal disorder and the finances. She has to consider whether it is possible to come through her present crisis with her Colonial Empire intact, and, if not, whether it would not be patriotic as well as wise to sell some of her Colonies before it is too late. She has to consider also whether she wishes that the British alliance should continue, and, if so, whether it would not be advisable to make it the basis of common progress and mutual prosperity instead of a series of ill-tempered recriminations.

A NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Such questions cannot be settled on party lines, which are now become of secondary importance, since all Portuguese who value their life and property, both of them in imminent danger if things go on as at present, can meet on common ground. What is required is the holding of a grand council of the nation. It is suggested that this might be brought about if some strong non-party man—General Gomes da Costa or some other distinguished person—were willing to hold the reins while a plebiscite is effected. The good sense and patriotism of the Portuguese people authorize the hope that the result would be the restoration of law and order. Whether it would result in an immediate restoration of the Monarchy is only of interest in so far as it might be considered by the country a necessary condition of stable government and security. But whatever the result, it is scarcely doubtful that the nation, the real Portuguese people, should be heard at this decisive crisis of its fate.

There may be difficulties in the way, but it is believed that they are not insurmountable, and that a plebiscite could be held early next year with the goodwill of all who care for their country and their own peace more than for group shibboleths and vindictive passions.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The city of Sydney loan of £1,000,000 at six per cent. at 96 was completely subscribed in a few hours.—Reuter.

NORTH SEA EPIC

British Crew Saved by German Four Hours' Struggle In Hurricane

The rescue of the crew of the British motor schooner *Mary Annie*, of Newcastle, effected by the German steamer *Siegbert* off the Frisian Islands late in December, was a particularly thrilling episode, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News." Incidentally, it provides another example of the fine comradeship existing among seamen.

The *Mary Annie*, which left the Tyne last Monday evening with a coal cargo for Flushing, was caught in a hurricane on the following day in the North Sea and blown out of her course to the northward. Throughout the following night the little vessel (she is only 197 tons), whose master, Captain Calleia, displayed splendid seamanship, played hide and seek among the Frisian Islands trying to avoid the full fury of the storm, but towards dawn on Wednesday she was in grave danger of being blown on to the island of Terschelling.

MESSAGE OF CHEER.

Happily the German steamer *Siegbert*, whose look-out man had seen her rockets, hurried to the scene, the *Siegbert's* captain, when within signalling distance, sending a message of encouragement to the then sinking ship urging the British sailors to hold on as help was at hand.

Unfortunately, so fierce was the wind and so heavy the sea running, that even after three hours, manœuvring the captain of the *Siegbert* found it impossible to get his boat alongside the *Mary Annie*.

Eventually, however, he managed to get a cable across to the motor schooner, and one by one the members of the crew, namely, the steersman, engineer, two sailors, and finally the captain, were dragged through the water to the German boat.

The work of rescue occupied over four hours, two members of the crew being buffeted about, each for nearly half an hour, at the cable's length in a mountainous sea before being safely hauled on board.

Shortly after the captain had been safely pulled on the deck of the *Siegbert*, the *Mary Annie* sank in the neighbourhood of the Frisian island of Texel.

RESCUED CAPTAIN'S TRIBUTE.

The rescued crew were taken to Brunsbütel, and later to Hamburg, where the British Consul-General gave them all the help they needed. They left for England yesterday. The captain of the *Mary Annie*, who was no worse for his unexpected Christmas experience, spoke in terms of warm praise of the courage and smartness displayed by his German rescuers.

MAIL NOTICES

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PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per C.M.S. Nanking, February 9. From San Francisco, etc. Miss S. Aldrich, Mr. J. Anders, Rev. R. Blockinger, Mrs. H. B. Gordon, Cpt. J. Harker, Messrs. O. A. Kemp, M. S. Minnis, R. H. Mulley, Mrs. W. E. Patterson, Master W. Patterson, Miss E. Remer, Rev. W. F. Rolf, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Roller, Rev. K. Schell, Rev. S. P. Walleser, Miss P. Westcott, Mrs. C. J. Leval and Mrs. L. Slegman.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, February 10. From Ningpo. Mr. C. S. Peacock.

Per str. Hsin Peking, February 10. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Gorton, Messrs. Benton and H. H. Rees.

Per str. Wuchang, February 10. From Hankow. Messrs. Nicholson and H. O. Swarlent.

Per str. Yungshin, February 10. From Vladivostok. Mrs. A. Grouhko, Mr. M. Draganov, Mr. J. Tonisson, Mrs. S. Kupfer, Mr. V. Gvozdaeff, Mrs. N. Ytkousheff, Mrs. S. Orloff, Messrs. B. Yakousheff, P. Bergau, E. Elers, K. Borodin and Anten.

Per str. Kiangtoo, February 10. From Hankow. Mrs. Faravel, Mr. A. M. Guttery, Mr. Mailky, Miss S. Jones, Mr. R. Anderson.

Per str. Kianwah, February 11. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Appleton.

Per str. Ngankin, February 11. From Hankow. Mr. J. W. Mennell, Mrs. O. H. Skinner, Miss Warren.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, February 11. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Moule, Rev. H. J. Molony, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Appleton.

Per str. Kianghsin, February 12. From Hankow. Mr. Hartmann.

Per str. Wuhu, February 12. From Tsingtao. Mr. H. J. Nairn.

Per str. Suwo, February 12. From Hankow. Mrs. F. D. Gamewell, Eng. Lieut. U. V. Rocherra.

Per str. Bay State, February 12. From Manila. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Connett, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Jensen, Master J. Jensen, Mrs. C. Boer, Miss H. Boer, Mrs. E. O. Kaufman, Master R. Kaufman, Mr. F. A. Deckoff, Mr. R. E. Jameson, Mr. R. A. Krulen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hewman, Father C. H. Aparico, Father David Masip, Father H. Udrapileto, Father R. Fabregas, Mr. H. Nichols, Mr. J. Albert.

From Hongkong. Mr. J. S. S. Cooper, Mr. W. B. Symons, Miss R. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Gubbay, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dailey, Mr. L. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Green, Mr. L. E. McLaughlin, Mr. W. J. Knight, Mrs. M. Robinson, Mr. C. Fritz, Mr. A. T. Campbell, Mr. S. Hore, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Brockman, Mr. D. M. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. T. Butler, Mr. C. F. Rehnberg, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Mrs. A. P. Bartley, Miss E. B. Graham, Mr. C. E. Moss, Mr. W. J. Shenshan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Trevelyan, Mrs. M. Osterling.

Per str. Luenho, February 13. From Hankow. Count Mani, Mr. A. Mazmver, Mr. L. P. Areml. From Wuhu. Rev. F. E. Fund.

Per str. Kaiping, February 13. From Chinwangtao. Mrs. A. E. N. Howard. From Weihaiwei. Mrs. J. L. Sands, Miss Croshie, Mrs. E. Stevenson.

Per str. N.Y.K.S. Fushimi Maru, February 13. From Hongkong. Mr. T. W. Kydd, Miss P. Hull, Mr. McFarlane, Miss D. E. James, Mrs. A. J. Linge, Miss B. McFarlane, Mr. D. Loidan, Mr. A. Russell, Mrs. L. S. Porkers, Mr. H. Bickerton, Miss N. Kardonsai, Mr. A. D. Wood, Miss G. J. Lewis, Miss S. E. Stein, Mrs. M. A. Murray, Mrs. M. Murray, Master Murray, Master V. Murray, Mr. L. Lemos, Mr. V. Bolroff, Mr. D. H. W. Jones, Mr. D. Alherte, Mr. B. Bertucce, Mr. O. Carr, Mr. I. Cristalli, Miss Levi, Mr. A. Pillott.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, February 14. From Ningpo. Mr. Keogh, Miss V. Hunson.

Per str. Hsin Peking, February 15. From Ningpo. Mr. Maingon, Mr. Newsome.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, February 15. From Ningpo. Mrs. R. Sewart, Mr. A. Hudson, Capt. P. Miller.

Per str. Tatung, February 15. From Hankow. Capt. K. E. Tuebben, Dr. Tatchell, Miss Richards.

Per str. Kutwo, February 15. From Hankow. Mr. W. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Moore, Mr. W. J. McDermott, Mr. J. H. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Stevens.

Per N.Y.K.S. Katori Maru, February 15. From Japan, etc. Mr. J. L. Dodds, Mr. K. Hirano, Miss S. Hirano, Miss F. Kuroda, Miss M. Okudera, Mr. T. Tanimoto, Miss H. Tisdall, Mrs. A. Gyllenkrot, Mrs. K. Hirano, Mr. K. Kuroda, Miss K. Kuroda, Mr. D. Rossi, Mrs. A. Tanimoto, Mr. A. W. Harvey, Miss K. Hirano, Mrs. C. Kuroda, Master K. Kuroda, Mr. G. S. Sale, Mrs. E. H. Tisdall, Mrs. C. Matsumoto, Mrs. H. Mutoh, Miss Y. Yamashita, Miss S. Matsumoto, Mr. Y. Onoda, Mr. O. Tsukamoto, Mr. K. Mutoh, Mr. T. Takagi.

Per P. & O. S. Khiva, February 15. From London. Rev. and Mrs. Price, Miss H. Moore, Miss P. Willis, Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Greening, Miss Greening, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Y. D. Polson, Mr. J. H. Polson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Waidlow, Miss M. Stauns, Mr. Hawes, Mr. G. Hardie,

Mr. and Mrs. Black, Misses Black (2), Dr. Ellebek, Mr. G. W. Tinsen, Mr. W. Farley, Miss Northmore, Mr. H. Marlow, Mrs. D. Belcher, Miss E. Haslock, Mr. D. Grant, Miss E. M. Liddell, Mr. S. Parkinson, Mr. T. E. Harvey, Miss J. P. Huggett, Mr. K. W. Schnabel, Messrs. T. and Y. Amemija, Mr. A. V. Pirson.

From Colombo. Mr. and Mrs. Wardell, Mr. M. Scott, Mrs. M. Churchill, Miss L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Roth, Mr. and Mrs. Read, Mr. E. S. Robinson. From Penang. Mr. and Mrs. Parker. From Bombay. Mr. J. N. Mackinnon, Mr. Beney, Mr. H. G. Marchant, Mr. A. Clare, Mr. A. C. Thomas, Mr. C. F. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Denham. From Hongkong. Mr. M. Bennett, Mr. E. P. Williams, Mr. N. A. Anbgornson, Dr. and Mrs. Y. Cochran, Mr. C. Lawrence, Mr. C. White.

Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru, February 15. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Brator, Mr. C. O. Dreggs, Mr. P. H. Prevot, Miss M. Hausheer, Mrs. F. Lambie, Mr. T. W. Mok, Mr. E. W. Mills, Miss A. O'Brien, Miss K. Ordway, Mr. C. Sulzer.

Per str. Chungking, February 16. From Hankow. Mr. Brugeas.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, February 16. From Ningpo. Miss L. M. Rollestown, Miss J. G. Mazae.

Per str. Hsinming, February 16. From Foochow. Mr. Williams, Mr. A. Jenkins, Mr. Lovkoly.

Per str. Tuckwo, February 16. From Hankow. Mr. Sodonnekoff. From Wuhu. One Naval Rating, Mr. Muirhead.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Woosung, February 8.—For Nanking.—Mr. Mayers. For Kiukiang.—Miss A. Smith. For Hankow.—Miss O. Pooritz, Mrs. R. Tuxman, Messrs. C. C. Knight and J. J. Sheridan.

Per str. Poyang, February 9.—For Kiukiang.—Mr. F. B. Lowry. For Hankow.—Mrs. Harvey, Messrs. H. Giradet, Reiss, Hewson, Henderson, A. Household, Janik, Cooper, Fredue, J. L. Fisher, Hodlam, Newman, Stout, R. H. Henry, Miss Madge and Lieut. Hurdesty.

Per str. Shuntien, February 9.—For Chefoo.—Mr. Holzman, Major Isaacson, Messrs. A. Kramler, Carpeneal, Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy, Messrs. E. Casey, Lochte, Mr. and Mrs. Curroll, Misses Morton, P. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Fairman, Masters P., R. and S. Kelly, Squire and C. Stark. For Weihaiwei.—Mrs. and Master Kurlandsky, Miss Beer.

Per P. & O. S. Nagoya, February 11.—For London.—Miss M. Crook, Capt. and Mrs. O. Stapleton-Cotton, Master R. Stapleton-Cotton, Miss M. Herbert, Mrs. W. H. Etterley, Master and Miss Etterley, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Timm, Mrs. A. J. Welch, Masters P. and D. Welch, Messrs. John Bowle, R. C. Allen, E. Burns, H. Appleton, C. K. Mathers. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Royer, Miss P. Royer, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kennett, Masters B. and R. Kennett, Miss L. Roberts. For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Davis, Messrs. G. H. May, A. D. Bell, J. H. Keller. For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Horn, Mrs. A. G. Stephen, Misses Liddell, Addis, L. G. Elias, C. England, Mrs. Hayim, Mrs. R. M. Austin, Messrs. A. J. Welch, L. Moses, J. M. Gordon, A. David, J. R. Duff, A. D. Keigwin, W. Hill, F. Elias, C. R. Burkill.

Per str. Kitano Maru, February 13.—For Marseilles, etc., Mr. Algar, Mr. Plesner, Mr. R. D. Neish, Miss A. Abeles, Miss R. Abeles, Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. W. S. Ekins, Mr. C. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. Cock, Mr. L. Giles, Mr. E. Moller, Mr. F. R. Vida, Mr. H. M. Gorton, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White, Miss Desjaques, Mr. Smid, Mr. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Ojanpera, Mrs. Welch, Mr. Sorms, Mr. Nodar Khan.

Per str. Kiangwah, February 13.—For Hankow—Mr. Ricular.

Per str. Sulwo, February 14.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Green, Mr. H. Mann, Mr. E. A. Mackay, Mr. A. E. Reynell.

Per str. Patriot, February 15.—For Chinwangtao—Mrs. Howard.

Per str. Luenho, February 15.—For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dailey, Mr. S. A. L. McCandless, Mrs. Lamble, Captain Turner.

Per str. Yungshin, February 15.—For Vladivostok—Mrs. Hooten, Lt. Comdr. G. Brandt, Lt. Marie, Mrs. Zimmermann, Mrs. Kojevnikova, Mr. Romstein, Mrs. H. Chalmers, Miss Pavlova, Mr. Church, Mr. Fessler, Mr. Zimmermann, Mr. Bobroff.

Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru, February 15.—For Nagasaki—Mr. R. Fujii, Mr. M. Hirota, Mr. I. Ishizuka, Mr. H. Maki, Mr. K. Mutsui, Mr. N. Onodera, Mr. and Mrs. Oshimoto, Mr. S. Uchino. For Kobe—Mr. F. H. Clarke, Miss A. Gatsche, Mr. K. Isayama, Mrs. K. Kondo, Mr. R. Niwa, Mr. N. Ohira, Mr. C. Ueda. For Yokohama—Mr. S. L. Clements, Mr. J. R. L. Calder. For San Francisco—Mr. H. Butel, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Cameron, Mrs. C. Doughty, Miss K. Hershey, Mr. H. C. Konrad, Mr. B. Isen, Mr. W. B. Lunt, Mr. S. McKee, Miss P. Ritter, Mr. F. C. Raeburn, Mr. E. T. Siemsen, Mrs. M. Shmurak, Mr. A. A. Zimmerman.

Per str. Kutwo, February 16.—For Hankow—Miss Clark, Mrs. K. Plawik, Mrs. A. E. B. Lamble.

BIRTHS

DEL PIANO.—On February 14, 1922, at 32 East Eward Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Del Piano, a son, Francis Lewis.

MARRIAGE

READ—GRIERSON.—On December 31, 1921, at All Saints Church, Ealing Common, London, by the Rev. F. I. R. Rees, John Theodore Read, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Ltd., Shanghai, and eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. G. Read, Faringdon, Berks, England, to Dorothy, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Grierson, Warwick Road, Ealing, London. (Tientsin and Hankow papers please copy).

DEATHS

ANDERSEN.—On February 16, 1922, at Shanghai, China, Agnes Elizabeth, the beloved wife of A. C. M. Andersen, aged 32 years.

BLUMENTHAL.—On February 9, 1922, at Dr. Watanabe's Hospital, 13 Kungping Road, Shanghai, Mary Blumenthal, of pneumonia, beloved wife of Nathan Blumenthal. Deeply regretted by her husband and children.

CURTIS.—On January 9, 1922, at Lucerne, Switzerland, Cecil Harold Curtis, only son of Mr. St. John Curtis, C.N.S.S. Co., in his 14th year. (By cable).

FLEMONS.—On February 13, 1922, at 48 Rue Amiral Bayle, Shanghai, Philip Stanley, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Flemons, age 4 months.

FORDE.—On February 10, 1922, at Dr. Fearn's Nursing Home, Shanghai, Dorothy Kathleen, the beloved wife of F. H. Forde, aged 38 years.

HUNT.—On February 12, 1922, at China Inland Mission, Shanghai, Edward Hunt of Wenchow, aged 61 years.

JOHNSON.—On February 16, 1922, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Frederick Albert Johnson, infant son of Mrs. V. Johnson.

ROWDEN.—On February 12, 1922, at Shanghai, Edmund Percy Rowden, Shanghai Dock Engineering Co., Ltd.

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SICAWAI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather condition
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Feb. 10	29.92	56.8	SE	3	59.2	58.5	68.4	46.0	C.
" 11	30.17	55.8	NNW	4	43.0	39.1	50.8	41.7	O. Q.
" 12	30.22	51.8	NNE	1	38.5	35.1	51.4	34.2	O.
" 13	30.23	52.0	NNE	2	45.5	43.2	51.8	36.4	C.
" 14	30.19	51.8	E	2	45.2	44.1	48.8	41.0	O. D. M.
" 15	30.21	51.8	NE	2	45.2	43.7	49.8	43.7	O.
" 16	30.21	52.0	NE	1	43.0	41.9	55.8	38.9	O.

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
 C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
Feb. 10	46.0	38.0	66.4	49.6	0.19	Nil.
" 11	39.0	37.8	60.8	50.0	Trace	Nil.
" 12	35.0	33.0	47.6	53.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 13	39.0	34.0	49.2	52.4	Nil.	Nil.
" 14	47.0	43.0	47.0	55.0	0.04	Nil.
" 15	43.0	43.0	49.4	51.0	Trace	Nil.
" 16	39.0	41.0	54.0	52.0	Nil.	0.04

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 Dibblee: The Newspaper
 Brailsford: Shelley, Godwin and Their Circle
 Williams: Co-partnership and Profit-sharing

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SHANGHAI

TIENTSIN

SINGAPORE RUBBER AUCTIONS.

The following telegraphic advices have been received since last week :—
Singapore, February 15, 1922.—No. 1 Smoked Sheet, \$0.29 per lb. (Singapore), No. 1 Crepe \$0.28½ (Singapore). Market weak.

Singapore, February 16, 1922.—No. 1 Smoked Sheet, \$0.28½ per lb., equivalent to 8d. ex warehouse (Singapore). No. 1 Crepe, \$0.28½, equivalent to 8d. ex warehouse (Singapore). Market dull. Offered 732 tons, sold 568 tons. London quotation February 15, 1922. Market weak, 8½ 8½.

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ltd.—Shareholders are requested to send to the Liquidator their certificates to be exchanged for certificates in the New Company.

The Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.—Shareholders can obtain certificates in the new Company in exchange for Bankers' receipts held by them.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—At the forthcoming meeting a final dividend will be recommended for the year 1921, £3 and bonus of £2 on old shares, and £2.5/- and bonus of 15/- on new shares subject to deduction of income tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed from February 6 to 18, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—'C' Debentures for Tls. 435,000 issued in 1912.—The above 'C' Debentures will be redeemed on March 31, 1922.

Payment will be made by cheque on the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, against surrender of debentures which should be deposited at the Offices of the Company seven days before the day of maturity.

The Shanghai Municipal Council Debentures, 1902 and 1917.—The debentures outstanding under the Municipal Loan of 1902 and 1917 will be paid on presentation at the Finance Department, Administration Building, Hankow Road, if properly endorsed by the registered owner, on and after June 30, 1922, from which date interest will cease.

The New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.—At a meeting of the directors of the above Company held on February 9, 1922, it was decided to apportion the profits available for the year 1921 as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 20% on the Ordinary shares	Tls. 210,000.00
To pay Preference Dividend March to December 31, 1921 ..	93,041.09
To place to Materials Equalization Fund	250,000.00
To carried forward	68,422.15

Tls. 621,463.24

The Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd.—The First Ordinary Meeting will be held at the Offices of No. 3a Peking Road, on Thursday, February 23, 1922, at 11 in the forenoon.

A final dividend has been recommended at the rate of Tls. 2.40 per share on 800,000 Ordinary shares, and on Preference shares at rate of 8% per annum from April 6, 1921, to December 31, 1921.

The Transfer Books will be closed from February 17 to 23, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Laou Kung Mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.—The 28th Ordinary General Meeting will be held at Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., No. 1 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, March 7, 1922, at 4 p.m.

A Final Dividend has been recommended at the rate of Tls. 2 per share for year 1921.

The Transfer Books will be closed from February 28 to March 7, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—The 19th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 French Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, March 7, 1922, at 4.30 p.m.

A Final Dividend has been recommended at the rate of 3½ per cent. on 10,000 Preference shares and Tls. 4.75 per share on 20,000 Ordinary shares.

The Transfer Books will be closed from February 27 to March 7, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 3a Peking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, March 14, 1922, at 11.30 p.m.

A Final Dividend has been recommended at the rate of Tls. 10 per share for year December 31, 1921.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 7 to 14, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.—The 20th Annual Meeting will be held at No. 1 The Bund, on Thursday, March 2, 1922, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from February 23 to March 2, 1922, both days inclusive.

The New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.—The 5th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 103 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, February 28, 1922, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from February 21 to 28, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Race Club 6 per cent. 1909 Debentures.—The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from February 21 to 28, 1922, both days inclusive.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.

WEEKLY SHARE SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 18, 1922

GRATIS

No. 58.

During the past week business on the local Share market has been dull with very few transactions recorded. The market closes with a decidedly firmer tendency in most investment stocks. Ewos and Shanghai Cottons are steady at quoted prices; Orientals have weakened and are offered at the close at Tls. 13.00 March, with no buyers at this price. Anglo-French Land and Shanghai Land Shares have considerably improved and close firm at Tls. 87½ and Tls 88 cash buyers respectively, with only few shares offering at higher rates. All classes of debentures are in keen demand with none offering. Trams "B" are in good demand at Tls. 98 with no Shares coming out. Chinese Government 5 per cent. Reorganization Gold Loan 1913 of both French and British issues have considerably improved since our last report and are to-day in demand locally at £65 (unstamped) French Issue and £69 British Issue.

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/3½ (official).

Shanghai, February 17, 1922.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

February	11th		13th		14th		15th		16th		17th	
	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.
RUBBERS												
Sungei Duri R. E., Ltd.	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
Yangtze Insee Asso. Ltd. . . . \$	..	..	24½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New E. & S'ldg. Wks. (ord.) Tls.	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New E. & S'ldg. Wks. (pref.) ..	..	..	..	..	4.70	..	..	..	..	..	4.80	..
S'hai Land Invest. Co., Ltd. ..	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Tug & L. Co., Ltd. (ord) ..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Tug & L. Co., Ltd. (pref) ..	..	..	37½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ltd. ..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	87	..	..	..
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	106	..	..
S'hai Land Invest Co., Ltd. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..
COTTONS												
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. (ord) Tls.	..	20	19½	..	..	..	19½	19½	19½	..	19½*	20)
L. K. M. Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.,	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20½)
S'hai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(142½ 145	..	..	..	149) 150)

* February Settlement.

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS.

The following dates have been fixed by the Shanghai Stock Exchange for forward Settlement for

922:—

February 27, Monday.

March 28, Tuesday.

April 27, Thursday.

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET SHANGHAI"
Codes in use A1 Code
A.B.C. 4th, 5th and 6th Editions
B. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code
Telephone Cent. 171.

Share and General Brokers,
Land and Estate Agents.
1 The Bund.
British P.O. Box No. 9,
Shanghai.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin year		Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-6-21	1921						1922	Total output this fin. yr. to date	
			Year before	Last year				July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.		
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	340,400	275,500	300,000	11.03						24,500	23,000	29,000	27,000	103,500
Amberst (New)	.. 500,000	Oct.	42,334	57,537		*11.55							7,632	9,269	7,530	24,431
Anglo-Dutch	.. 220,000	Dec.	919,349	746,000		9.14									71,000	71,000
Anglo-Java	.. 225,000	Dec.	2,263,339	1,478,500	2,650,000	6.95									125,000	125,000
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	364,306	297,890	327,230	10.43	51					30,543	28,688	34,289	38,147	131,667
Batu Anam	.. 400,000	Dec.	236,115	220,385	216,000	12.94	13								32,739	32,739
Bukit Toh Alang	.. 500,000	Mar.	208,711	291,338	325,000	2/4d.	74,689	24,658	26,851	16,378	27,375	25,060	32,287	33,554	260,752	
Bute	.. 300,000	Dec.	236,200	253,304	160,000	1/5d.									23,000	23,000
Chomor United	.. 360,000	Dec.	302,192	270,194	249,000	0/11.97									32,542	32,542
Chompedak	.. 235,000	Oct.	162,203	103,400	152,000	1/5.42							12,000	12,400	12,000	36,405
Chong	Tls. 675,000	June	206,846	127,494		20.43d.				14,350	13,284	12,160	15,000	15,505	15,020	81,305
Consolidated (1914)	.. 375,000	Dec.	668,613	582,146	595,000	1--									58,687	58,687
Dominion	.. 350,000	Dec.	402,872	202,233	200,000	1/4d.									17,331	17,331
Gula-Kalumpang	.. 250,000	Dec.	1,618,987	1,023,600	1,260,000	7/16d.									132,000	132,000
Java Consolidated	.. 835,000	Dec.	854,400	677,300	925,000	7.30d.									64,400	64,400
Kapala Islands	Tls. 300,000	Dec.	142,868	116,536		26.22									13,031	13,031
Kapayang	.. 150,000	Dec.	159,718	176,890	170,000	137.69									15,418	15,418
Karan	.. 250,000	Dec.	139,780	109,553	110,000	1/0d.									12,921	12,921
Kota Bahru (1921)	.. 390,000	June	482,314	214,637		14.65	24,330	10,340	8,170	7,175	9,741	11,380	12,100		15,874	95,457
Kroewoon	.. 270,000	Dec.	583,607	458,000	650,000	8.74									42,000	42,000
Langkat	Gs. 2,500,000	Oct.	815,467	325,474		Glds. 0.655							74,551	82,801	70,048	227,400
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	237,689	209,711		1/2d.	30,900	20,000	17,700	15,500	20,000	17,000	24,500	18,300	163,900	
Pengkalan (1921)	.. 150,000	Mar.	177,593	294,461	200,000	1/3.34	45,542	18,620	16,100	14,522	16,247	13,554	13,838	14,197	150,620	
Permat	.. 250,000	Oct.	79,677	24,100		2/3d.							6,792	8,888	15,680	
Repah	.. 275,000	Dec.	227,390	27,000	240,000	1/3d.									13,483	13,483
Samaraga	.. 600,000	Sept.	297,060	213,234		11.62d.						27,200	26,150	38,600	91,950	
See Kee (1918)	.. 100,000	June	141,656	161,779	175,000	11.93			17,000	15,000	16,000	14,000	15,500	17,000	15,000	110,500
Senambu	.. 300,000	Dec.	186,793	170,102	185,000	1/1.30									20,000	12,343
Senawang	.. 375,000	Jan.	366,361	220,764	212,000	21.32d.	84,891			13,400	13,500	13,698	15,000	16,800	20,000	14,087
Shanghai Kedah	.. 400,000	Sept.	313,430	225,037	345,000	11.1d.									13,712	112,465
S'hai-Kiebang	.. 315,000	Dec.	137,630	113,355	100,000	14.82									13,800	
S'hai-Malay	.. 600,000	Dec.	1376,516	113,635	390,000	1/12.51									38,671	
S'hai Pahang	.. 200,000	June	206,927	192,430		1/1.6d.		14,050	10,756	17,460	19,257	18,263	14,578		14,926	109,290
S'hai Seremban	.. 325,000	Dec.	159,963	160,326	20,000	1/7.55d.									14,000	14,000
S'hai-Sumatra	.. 600,000	Oct.	657,266	249,163	No	F.719		30,306	33,497	28,165	42,190	48,429	50,285		59,000	157,714
Sua-Manggis	.. 280,000	Dec.	213,716	182,500		1/3d.										
Sungala	.. 190,000	Mar.	136,452	85,312		9.74d.										
Sungei Duri	.. 440,000	June	325,033	275,535	364,000	11.61d.		20,190	21,334	20,057	23,729	26,719	34,709		33,935	140,773
Taipung	Tls. 200,000	Dec.	121,645	26,645	140,000	62.13										
Tanah Merah	.. 750,000	Mar.	376,400	359,700		1/2d.	92,500	40,100	36,000	31,500	37,500	38,000	39,500		40,500	355,600
Tebong	.. 750,000	Jan.	915,000	813,440		1/2.40	202,500			45,000	40,000	45,000	50,000		49,000	480,500
Ziangbe	.. 150,000	Dec.	727,330	562,400	900,000	10.31									51,300	51,200

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expenses

† Straits \$ cents.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS						LOANS											
	Term in years	* Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Outstdg.	Nom Value	Int %	Payable		Term in years	* Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Outstdg.	Nom. Value	Int %	Payable		
S'hai Municipal Debentures	1902	5 to 20	92	T150,000	T139,500	T100	6	June-Dec.	1905	5 to 20	Nom	520,000	250,000	100	6	June-Dec.	
	1903	do	95	490,500	425,400	100	6	do	1909	do	77	750,000	750,000	100	6	do	
	1904	do	95	214,500	183,000	100	6	do	1911	do	Nom	250,000	250,000	100	6	Mar.-Sept.	
	1905	do	91	320,000	285,900	100	6	do	..	do	77	250,000	250,000	100	6	May-Nov.	
	1907	do	85	500,000	500,000	100	6	do	..	do	80	250,000	250,000	100	6	Jan.-July	
	1908	do	92	650,000	650,000	100	6	do	1912	do	75	250,000	250,000	100	6	June-Dec.	
	1909	do	94	300,000	300,000	100	6	do	1913	do	Nom	250,000	250,000	100	6	April-Oct.	
	1910	do	94	500,000	313,800	100	6	do	..	do	do	250,000	250,000	100	6	May-Nov.	
	1911	10 to 30	80	900,000	350,000	100	6	do	..	do	78	250,000	250,000	100	6	April-Oct.	
	1912	do	86	600,000	340,000	100	6	do	..	do	75	250,000	250,000	100	6	June-Dec.	
	1913	do	80	850,000	756,300	100	6	do	..	do	73	500,000	237,600	100	5 1/2	do	
	1914	19 to 30	71	1,203,000	900,000	100	5 1/2	do	S'haiand'H'kew	5 to 10	do	565,000	444,600	100	6	do	
	1915	do	71	1,085,000	800,000	100	5 1/2	do	Wf. Co. Deb.	1913	do	*85	435,000	435,000	100	6	do
	1916	do	75	1,900,000	1,400,000	100	6	do	S'haiClubDebs.	1907	20	Nom	450,000	450,000	100	6	do
1917	5	92 1/2	1,800,000	1,389,800	100	7	do	Country Club	1901	Perpetual	do	139,000	139,000	100	6	do	
1918	10	93	1,800,000	507,300	100	7	do	Debentures	1907	do	do	92,000	92,000	100	6	do	
1919	10	95	3,400,000	1,793,300	100	7	do	Lane, Crawford	1914	5 to 20	do	130,000	130,000	100	6	do	
1920	10	93 1/2	2,240,000	T2,240,000	100	7	do	Co. & Deb.	1915	do	do	110,000	110,000	100	6	Mar.-Sept.	
1921	10 to 30	100	475,000	475,000	2100	6	do	Anglo-French	1906	do	85	250,000	250,000	100	6	June-Dec.	
1922	do	*194	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$100	8	do	Land Co. De-	1911	do	79	300,000	300,000	100	6	do	
French Municipal Council	1911	do	T106	T4,000,000	T4,000,000	T100	8	do	S'hai Hotels, Ltd.	1916	30	75	865,000	675,200	100	6	do
1912	do	81	400,000	400,000	100	6	May-Nov.	S'hai Mutual Tel.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1914	do	73	500,000	500,000	100	5 1/2	June-Dec.	Co. Debts.	1909	10 to 20	Nom	270,000	257,700	100	6	do	
1915	do	72	350,000	350,000	100	5 1/2	do	Weeks & Co., Ltd.	1913	5 to 20	Nom	100,000	100,000	100	7	do	
1921	do	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	100	8	do	Race Club Deb.	1909	20	do	400,000	328,500	100	6	Feb.-Aug.	
S'hai Water- works Co. De- bentures	1921	10 to 30	T100	2,000,000	T2,000,000	T100	8	do	Culty Dairy Co.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
S'hai Gas Co. Debentures	1922	do	103 1/2	T500,000	T500,000	T100	8	do	Ltd. Debts.	1915	10	90	50,000	50,000	100	7	Feb.-Aug.
1909	do	80	800,000	731,500	100	6	do	Hall & Holtz Ltd.	1914	5 to 20	80	230,000	211,100	100	7	Jan.-July	

*PI is interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Closing Quotations, February 17, 1922.

STOCK	Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Paid-up Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last An. Meeting	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	London £ 95½ New H\$ 745xd. Old H\$ 745xd.	765xd.		40,000	H \$125	(a H \$3,291,492			#8 less I/T on 120,000 shs. at av. exchg. 3/4, 1920	
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C.	London £ 14½		£14½	600,000	H \$125	(c (apx.) H \$50,171,052	Dec.	26-2-21	Interim £3 less I/T, 1921.	8-8-21
					£5	c £3,600,000	Dec.		£1 0s. 0½d. 1920; Interim, 1921, 7s. both free of I/T . . . . .	....
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	H\$ 230	240		55) 200,000	d £4	(ax (appx.) £718,195 £125,000 £3,974,040	Dec.	27-5-21	Final and Bonus 36s. (mkg. 60/-) ex 1919 Work. a/c, and Interim 24s. ex 1920 a/c.	28-5-21
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 144			10,000	e £5	(ax) £766,210 (c (approx.) T3,217,884	Dec.	14-6-21	Final 15s. (mkg. 30s.) ex 1919 Work. a/c and Interim 15s. ex 1920 Work. a/c.	15-6-21
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	\$ 24½	24		59) 250,000	\$10	(ax \$1,662,884 \$3,580,322 \$2,250,000	Dec.	19-5-21	Final \$2 (mkg. \$2.50) ex 1919 Work. a/c.; Interim ex 1920 Work. a/c., Nil	20-5-2
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 22½			1) 50,000	T20	(ax T132,415 T433,924	Dec.	10-5-21	T1.20 ex 1920 Work. a/c.	11-5-21
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	H\$ 440			10,000	f H \$100	(ax H \$2,615,372 H \$4,643,085	Dec.	19-5-21	Final H \$17 (mkg. H \$35) ex 1919 Work. a/c., and Interim H \$18 ex 1920 Work. a/c.	20-5-21
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 396½			8,000	g H \$50	(ax H \$536,725 H \$2,666,397	Dec.	30-3-21	H \$27 ex 1919 Work a/c	31-3-21
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 130	125		20,000	h H \$20	(ax H \$1,303,170 H \$4,005,826	Dec.	27-5-21	H \$7 and Bonus H \$3 ex 1919 Work a/c	28-5-21
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	(F 500 F 125			12,334 1,666	F500 F125	(a F615,580 4,472	Dec.	3-6-21	None, Floated 1918 . . . . .	....
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	(6% cum. pref. def. ord.	H\$ 40 H\$ 260	36	2) 120,000 2) 120,000	£5 £5	(a £3,279 £30,000 £1,154,171	Dec.	15-6-21	Ord Final 50s. (mkg. 56s. 1920) at Exchg 2/5½. London Warrants less I/T	16-6-21
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. (ord. 5% cum. pref.	"B" £	90/7½	93/9	56) 200,000,000 48) 300,000	£1 £10	....	Dec.	4-7-21	Final Ord 5s. (mkg. 7s. 1920) Inter. Ord. 2s. free of I/T, 1921 "B" Coupon 38	5-7-21 5-1-22
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	(7% ord. pref.	T 35 T 37½	37½ 38	20,000 10,000	T25 T50	(a T57,205 T435,000	Dec.	8-3-21	Final Ord. T4 (mkg. T6, 1920) Int. Ord. T1.25, 1921	9-3-21 15-8-21
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 105	104		10) 55,700	T100	(a T102,466 T1,735,000	Apr.	19-7-21	Final T10 (mkg. T16, 1920-21) Interim T3, 1921-22	20-7-21 9-2-22
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	H\$ 170	161		1) 60,000	H \$50	(a H \$331,616 H \$4,081,599	Dec.	29-3-21	Fin H \$5 & Bon. H \$11 (mkg. H \$20 1920) Interim H \$4, 1921	30-3-21 11-10-21
New Eng. and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.	(8% ord. pref.	T 9 T 4.80	8.35 4.70	60) 500,000 11) 500,000	T5 T5	(a T65,554 T300,000 T1,382,437	Dec.	8-3-21	Final T1 and Bonus T3 (mkg. T5 on 150,000 shs.) 1920	9-3-21
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 152½	152		14) 40,000	T100	(a T8,780 T75,000 T898,605	Dec.	15-3-21	Final T10 (mkg. T13, 1920) Interim T3, 1921	16-3-21 30-8-21
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	H\$ 93½	91		80,000	H \$50	(a H \$250,167 H \$150,000	Dec.	4-2-21	H \$6 and Bonus H \$2.50, 1920	5-2-21
MINING.										
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ltd.	£ 12/-	11/-	13/9	24) 500,000	G. \$10	....	June	25-7-21	G \$0.50, 1920-21	26-7-21
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. (Bearer)	T 19½	20	70/7½	164) 2,000,000	£1	(a £21,740 £204,000	June	12-12-21	Final ("B" Coupon 19) 2s. 4d. (mkg. 4s. 4.8d., 1920-21) free of I/T	13-12-21
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.	H\$ 1			200,000	£1	(a £14,109 £4,873	Mar.	....	Is. 2d., 1909-10	21-5-10
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 88	87½		1) 78,000	T50	(a T30,809 T250,000 T1,967,659	Dec.	16-3-21	Final T3.50 (mkg. T6, 1920) Interim T3, 1921	17-3-21 28-7-21
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ltd.	H\$ 214½	202xd.		50,000	H \$100	(a H \$19,169 H \$50,000 H \$325,000	Dec.	26-1-22	Fin. H \$5 & Bonus H \$9 (mkg. H \$18, 1921)	27-1-22
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H\$ 11	11		150,000	H \$10	(a H \$19,169 H \$50,000 H \$325,000	Dec.	19-2-21	H \$0.80, 1920	20-2-21
Weihsaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T 6			3,674	T20	(a T2,392 T62,818	Dec.	22-2-21	T0.60, 1920	23-2-21
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 83	87½		13) 18,000	T100	(a T7,091 T230,000	Feb.	30-3-21	Final T4 (mkg. T7, 1920-21) Interim T3, 1921-22	31-3-21 29-9-21
The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	\$ 67½			145) 150,123	\$7.50	(a \$21,935 \$2,517,159	Dec.	11-3-21	\$3 on 50,000 shs; scrip Div, 199 new Ord. shs. for ea. 123 Founders shs., 1920 Interim, \$3.50 on 74,600 shs., 1921	11-6-21
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T 3	3		70,000	£1 at T9	(a T24,788 T5,635	Sept.	29-12-21	Final T0.45 (mkg. T0.90, 1918-19)	28-12-19
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.15			62) 500,000	T1	....	Oct.	15-2-21	....	....
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T 1½	1.10		28) 400,000	10s.	a T32,204	Dec.	22-3-21	T0.30, 1919	7-4-20
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T 4.37½	4.30		4) 500,000	10s.	(a T24,487 T355,262	Dec.	31-3-21	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1920)	31-3-21
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 11½	11½		31) 30,000	T10	(a T25,573 T15,000 T69,960	Sept.	29-12-21	1st Interim, T1, 1919-20 2nd Interim, T1, 1919-20 Final, Nil	31-3-20 30-6-20
Batu Anan (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T 0.35	0.30		400,000	T1	a T37,791	Dec.	29-4-21	T0.05, 1919	10-4-20
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 1			100,000	T5	a T3,051	Mar.	25-7-21	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17)	25-7-17
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	T 0.40			300,000	T1	a T2,915	Dec.	29-2-21	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	29-3-17
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.35	0.30		400,000	T0.90	a T46,667	Dec.	12-4-21	T0.05, 1919	2-4-20
Chempedak Rub. & G'bler Est., Ltd.	T 2			8) 35,000	£1 at 2/3½	a (Loss) T21,290	Oct.	26-1-22	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17)	16-10-17
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 1			135,000	T5	a T5,565	June	14-10-21	T0.20, 1916-17	1-11-17
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd.	T 1	1		25) 500,000	2s. = T0.75	a T52,823	Dec.	8-4-21	T0.12, 1919	29-4-20
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.80	0.75		19) 350,000	T1	a T18,283	Dec.	16-5-21	T0.40, 1919	18-5-20
Gala Kelumpong Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 4	4		148) 750,000	£1; 450,000 5s; 200,000	(a £43,001 £112,824	Dec.	19-4-21	Is. 6d. per fully pd. sh. & 4½d. per 6s. pd. sh. less I/T ("B" Coupon, 18) 1920	25-4-21
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee, Est., Ltd.	T 6	6		8) 85,000	£1 at 2/3½	a T23,238	Dec.	25-4-21	Interim, T1, 1920. Final, Nil	11-6-20
Kapala Islands Estates, Ltd.	T 0.20			1 300,000	T1	(Loss) T79,562	Dec.	23-5-21	....	....
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T 6			35) 15,000	T10	(a T5,961 T1,523	Dec.	18-5-21	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1919)	11-5-20
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd.	T 3			25,000	T10	(a T14,255 T35,000	Mar.	20-6-21	T0.50, 1919-20	17-6-20
Kota Babroe Rubber Estates (1921), Ltd.	T 0.60	0.50		390,000	T1	(Loss) T37,507	June	4-11-21	....	....
Kroeweek Java Plantations, Ltd.	T 5	5		20) 70,000	£1 at T8.60	(a T27,832 T59,380	Dec.	4-4-21	T1.50, 1919	9-4-20
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 3			50,000	T10	(a T21,539 T45,000	Apr.	15-7-21	T0.50, 1919-20	5-8-20
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	T 1			33) 150,000	T1	....	Mar.	29-11-21	....	....
Permeta Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1			29) 50,000	T5	a T15,280	Oct.	4-3-21	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1915-16)	22-2-17

